THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

DISASTER.

Another Frightful Calamity on Lake Michigan.

The Chicago *Post* of Wednesday last relates the following:—

Eight years ago yesterday, on the 8th of September, 1860, the steamer Lady Elgin, loaded with a merry excursion party of some 400, went down off the shore of Evanston, in a stormy night, and over two hundred of her passengers perished. Five months ago to-day, on the 9th of April, 1868, the Sea Bird, early on a rough spring morning, caught fire, burned, and sank with some seventy-five unfortunates. Between the time of those two terrible disasters, and since then at intervals, sail boats have been capsized and sunk near this port, carrying down one or more of their crew, but no disaster has occurred in our waters in any degree so appalling or general as that which met these two noble steamers. But we are called upon to-day to record a terrible calamity, somewhat similar to these, although of much less magnitude—the sinking by night of a heavily loaded steamer, in mid-lake, with all on board, involving the sudden loss, it is feared, of over fifty souls.

The propeller Hippocampus, a small steamer plying between this port and the opposite side of the lake, left Benton Harbor, a mile or two inland from St. Joseph, Michigan, about half-past 10 o'clock on Monday night, having on board, as it is believed, some thirty-five passengers and a crew of sixteen, and being heavily loaded down with peaches for this market, besides other freight—there being 8000 baskets and boxes of the fruit on board, stowed away in the hold, crowded upon the main deck, and piled high upon the hurricane deck. The day had been a pleasant one, and many residents of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, as well as some citizens of Chicago, had taken passage, expecting a sound night's rest and a safe arrival here by early daylight yesterday morning.

Steaming down the river from Benton Harbor the boat made for the lake, but ran aground on a bar at the mouth of the harbor, and was detained half an hour or more. She finally got off about eleven o'clock and put out into the darkness, the night having by this time become very stormy. This is the last that has been heard of her, although she should have been at this port early yesterday morning, and numerous boats have crossed and recrossed the narrow channel of sixty-five miles between the two shores of the lake.

The steamer Comet, of the Goodrich line, which left St. Joseph on Monday night, and reached here last Tuesday morning, reported the Hippocampus aground on the bar, but subsequent despatches reported that she left as stated. About midnight, a sudden and violent squall struck the Comet, but her size and staunchness prevented any injury, though her freight shifted so that she ran all night with only one wheel in the water. The little propeller, however, naturally inclined to careen, and top-heavy as she must have been with 2000 baskets of peaches piled upon her hurricane deck, and carrying a cargo of 2000 more baskets than ever before, doubtless capsized in an instant, and weighed down with the fruit, which will sink like a bullet, plunged heavily to the bottom of the lake with her sleeping passengers.

As yesterday forenoon wore away and the boat did not arrive at her dock the agent began to fear a disaster and to make inquiries about her. The steamer Dunbar arrived from St. Joseph, and bringing no news of the missing boat, was sent out to search, three tugs also being chartered for the purpose. Up to noon to-day, however, no tidings have been received from the regular and special boats traversing the lake, and there is no reason to doubt that the boat and all on board have gone down in the deep water.

The names of the persons on board are not yet accurately known, but the captain of the Dunbar reports that there were thirty-five, and it is probable that several were citizens of Chicago.

The Terrible Storm in South Jersey—Loss $650,000.

On the 3d instant the southern portion of New Jersey was visited by a terrible storm, creating a freshet which damaged property to the extent of at least $650,000. The owners of mill property are the heaviest losers, their loss being variously estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000. About 8 o'clock on the evening of the 3d the rain began to fall in torrents, and continued to pour, with scarcely an intermission, during the whole of the night. Three counties—Camden, Salem, and Gloucester—were thus visited, in all of which great damage has been done. So sudden and so uninterrupted was the fall of rain that mill-owners were unable to open the flood-gates of their mills in order to save their property from destruction. The loss in Camden county is estimated at fully $60,000, without taking into consideration the expenses necessary to put mills in working order, and the loss sustained by the cessation of work. In Salem county the loss cannot be less than $180,000, while in Gloucester county the damage is estimated at $100,000—an aggregate of $310,000, to which should be added the expenses of necessary repairs, and the loss cannot therefore be less than $650,000. The Williamstown and Blackwoodtown turnpike, in Camden county, was swept away for a distance of about 250 yards, involving damage to the extent of $1500. Communication was entirely cut off in some sections of this county, and the roads that were barely passable after the storm continued in a wretched condition, everywhere bearing marks of the visitation. Only two mill-dams are left standing in the county. Among the number damaged are those of Joel Kirkbride, at White Horse; Tomlinson's, at Clementown; Stevenson's, T. Cheeseman, Benjamin Prosser, Jesse Turner, and John Prosser, at Good Intent, and Sheldon and Pickett, at Bethel. In Salem county a much heavier destruction of property is reported. Among the mill-dams destroyed in this county are Watson's, S. W. Miller's, Elwell's, and Diament's, at Allowaytown, and Ballinger's, at Daretown. Only three miles were left standing on Alloway's creek. Fences, sheds, outhouses, etc., were removed bodily, and roads were greatly damaged. The bridges in the county were mostly all swept away by the rushing water. In Gloucester county affairs are almost as bad. Not a mill-dam was left undisturbed on Mantua creek. The culvert at Mullica Hill, which has withstood the storms of seventy years, was swept away, as were also the bridges at Carpenter's Landing, and on the Mullica Hill turnpike. All the culverts on the Westville and Glassboro' turnpike were washed away, and the railroad embankment over the meadows at Swedsboro' was similarly treated. The mill-dams destroyed in this county were those of Messrs. Clark, Driver, Jessup, Wines, and Diament. William Moore, while watching the destruction of mill-dams at Good Intent, was swept away and drowned. Last year a freshet occurred in this section of the State, and many of the dams then swept away and since replaced were destroyed on this occasion. The loss then was much less than that caused by the storm of last week. The work of repair is already in active progress, and in a short time the mills will be replaced.

The Lincoln National Monument.

The following despatch was received last night from the Executive Committee of the Lincoln Monument Association:—

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 10.—The friends of Abraham Lincoln, of liberty and high art throughout the American republic and the world are to be congratulated upon the result of the deliberation of the National Lincoln Monument Association. They have this morning adopted the magnificent design of our distinguished American sculptor, Larkin G. Mead, Jr.

JOHN H. STEWART,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
JACOB BUNN,
Executive Committee.

A NEW YORK SENSATION.

The Widow of General Eaton and her Terpsichorean Husband.

The New York *Herald* of this morning contains the following:—

It will not be forgotten by those now living, familiar with the society of Washington during the Presidential term of General Jackson, that Mrs. Eaton, the wife of General Eaton, then Secretary of War, was refused recognition by the *elite* at that period resident there. They will also remember that the inflexible will of Jackson overruled this objection, and in time Mrs. Eaton was acknowledged as one of the reigning belles of that period.

That "truth is stranger than fiction" is again exemplified in the case of this same Mrs. Eaton, who is still living, will be readily admitted after the perusal of the following facts regarding her career subsequent to that time:—

At the death of General Eaton his widow was left with such a handsome competency that she commanded the respect of her former associates in Washington, and retaining her widowed condition until the autumn of 1857 she was the admired of an admiring throng. At that time she became enamored with an Italian dancing master, one Antonio Buchignani, who was then teaching the lads and lasses of the capital the art of tripping the light fantastic. He was gay and attractive, and, in fine, so ardently did he return the affection that, notwithstanding the disparity of ages, she being sixty-six and he but nineteen years of age, they were married. Here Mrs. Buchignani experienced new troubles in spite of her wealth, for her old friends forsook her and refused to recognize her when on the street with her boy husband, and for one year her parlors were closed and they lived in seclusion. At the end of the year, however, he behaved himself so nicely that her former friends overlooked her shortcomings and once more she was admitted to society.

At this time, 1858, through the intercession of United States Senators, Mr. Buchignani, after refusing several political and military commissions tendered him, was made the librarian to Congress, which position he held two years. The seeming felicity with which the lives of this remarkable couple ran along was only imaginative, as Antonio succeeded by intrigue in obtaining the control of the bulk of his wife's property—some $73,000—and one opportune moment he decamped to the sunny soil of Italy, with the entire amount, not neglecting to take a female partner, in the person of his wife's own grand-daughter, a blooming girl yet in her teens. In the city of Lucca, twenty-five miles from Leghorn, the absconding pair lived in all the princely grandeur which their surreptitiously gained fortune enabled them. But the shadow of a dark cloud even then encompassed their existence and still again it was marked that with "ill gotten gains the pilferer never prospers," as Antonio lost or expended the bulk of his fortune, and with the little left he fled with his wife to Montreal, Canada, there embarking in a common business enterprise.

Forgetting or not fearing his shameful act, Antonio a few days since came to New York, where his aged wife had been living several years, supported by a son, who is a Custom House official, and she, hearing of the fact, with the additional information that his business was to secure the sum of $15,000, looked about for the means of his arrest, and yesterday called upon Justice Ledwith, who issued a warrant to this effect. Here the once youthful husband was brought to grief, as an officer found him at a hotel in Chambers street and conveyed him to a Station House. It was not long before his aged wife, who had loved "well but not wisely," confronted him before the above Justice, and, telling her story, demanded support. Antonio admitted all the charges, but not caring to agree to an allowance of $8 per week for this purpose, he was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. This disposition of the bandbox dandy did not suit him, and late last evening he was discharged, after a prominent and wealthy lawyer of the city entered into bonds that this amount should be paid weekly.

Since Antonio has been living with the grand-daughter two children have been born to them, one of whom is still living.

Mrs. Buchignani is an intelligent, well-appearing woman, about seventy-eight years old; and says, with all his faults, she still loves him dearly; that she did not care for her money, he was welcome to that; but she was greatly injured by his disturbing the peace of the family by living in open adultery with one of its members.

Antonio is a fine specimen of an Italian, good-looking, and about thirty-one years of age, who seemed to treat the matter with indifference, and accompanied the officer to prison quite unconcerned, as though he were going into a dancing hall to instruct his pupils, having no scruples against reducing his wife to almost beggary, and himself to shame and disgrace. Verily, "truth is stranger than fiction."

A Sad Phase of City Life.

A saddening phase of city life was developed yesterday, during an examination made by Inspector Dilks, at the Central Police Office, into the circumstances surrounding the enticing of two young girls from their homes in Boston, and inducing them to lead a life of shame in a house of prostitution in this city. A few days ago a respectable woman, in rather indigent circumstances (whose name for obvious reasons is not made public), residing in Boston, called on Superintendent Kennedy, and informed that official that her daughter, a beautiful girl, but sixteen years of age, had been enticed from her home about a month previously, together with another young girl of about the same age, and, as she was led to believe, both the girls had been induced to adopt a life of shame in one of the houses of ill-repute which abound in this city. Inspector Dilks was given in charge of the case, and learning all that the mother could tell him, detailed Detective Smith to work it up, as the whereabouts of the girls was then unknown. After a great deal of research the detective succeeded in finding the girls in the disreputable establishment of Kate Davis in East Twenty-seventh street. The woman Davis was arrested, and with the girls was brought before Inspector Dilks. The girls stated that they had been induced to leave their homes in Boston by a woman known as Mrs. Bartlett, who keeps a vile and infamous den on Twenty second street, who beguiled them with the usual and fatal promises of an easy life, fine clothes, plenty of money, and nothing to do but to enjoy themselves. The girl whose mother had instituted a search for her stated that she had been induced, in a certain degree, to leave her home and lead a life of shame and iniquity by the facts that her mother was in feeble health, and was compelled to labor unceasingly for the support of the family, as her father, who was a thriftless vagabond actor, had abandoned them to their own resources, and the wages the girl earned as a ballet girl at one of the Boston theatres was not in any way sufficient to support the suffering family, or procure for them the bare necessaries of life. She further stated that before she would consent to come to this city with Mrs. Bartlett she stipulated that a certain portion of her earnings should be sent weekly to her mother, which condition although readily agreed to, it is needless to say was not complied with. The girls came on to this city, and became inmates of the den of the woman Bartlett, where they were initiated into the degrading life of common bawds. They remained there but a short time, however, for their earnings, although entirely monopolized by the woman Bartlett, were not sufficient to satisfy her avaricious propensities; and one night, stripping them of the gaudy apparel with which she had supplied them, she drove them forth into the street penniless and with scarcely sufficient clothing to prevent indecent exposure. At this moment the woman Davis picked them up, and took them to her bagnio, where they were again decked out in fine clothes, and from that time forth until they were found by the police they remained inmates of the establishment, greatly to the profit of the proprietress. The girls stated that the wages of their sin and shame amounted to between one and two hundred dollars per week, which was all taken by the woman Davis, and during all that time they did not receive any money whatever. When they attempted to leave the house in charge of the detective, a huge negress, employed in the house, insisted upon stripping off the dresses and hats the girls wore, acting, no doubt, on instructions from her mistress; but she was prevented from carrying out her design by the detective. When arraigned before the Inspector, the woman Davis stated that the girls had not earned more than enough to pay their board and the necessaries with which she claimed to have supplied them. A very affecting meeting took place between the mother and the erring daughter; the former declared that no matter how vile a life her daughter had led, all that she desired was that she should return home with her. The daughter, to save her mother greater pain than she had already suffered, declared that she had done nothing wrong, but that she had been working in a factory in this city. The mother and daughter then left Headquarters together, and returned home by the Boston boat last evening.

Mrs. Davis was then brought before Inspector Dilks, who rated her soundly for harboring such young girls in her house, and expressed his intention of breaking up her business. He then required her to disgorge sufficient of the money she had earned by the girls living in her house to defray their expenses back to Boston, and also the expenses of the mother's trip to this city in search of her daughter. This she at first utterly refused to do, insisting that the girls had not made much money in the house and that they were in debt to her; but finding the Inspector inexorable, and that she would be compelled to undergo a night's imprisonment in the cells unless she would disgorge, she submitted to the force of circumstances and handed over the money. She was then allowed to depart, and, accompanied by a female friend, got into a carriage and was driven off. The girls expressed great contrition at their fall, and were fully determined to lead a different life in future.—*N. Y. World of to-day.*

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

Reported Success of the Salnavists at Miragoane.

A correspondent writing from St. Thomas Aug. 29, reports the following:—

I hear from Hayti that President Salnave has lately been very successful in his manœuvres, having carried the town of Miramon (Miragoane, probably), by storm. This caused great rejoicing at Port-au-Prince. The inhabitants of that suffering city hopefully anticipate the raising of the siege by the revolutionists as a consequence of the *fait d'armes* of his sable Excellency.

The news from Cape Haytien is likewise highly favorable to the Government. On the 9th a battle was fought near the place, in which the insurgents were defeated by the Salnavists, with a great loss in killed and wounded and that of a piece of artillery. The rebels were commanded by Generals Baise and Minard, the former a very influential personage among the Cacos.

The last mail steamer from Jacmel to this place brought a number of refugees from Hayti, who agree in representing the country as being in a complete state of anarchy, with want and misery staring the people in the face. Even the wealthy have oftentimes great difficulties in obtaining wherewith to subsist. The war now being carried on is said by these refugees to be one of extermination. Neither party can triumph except through the destruction of the other and with an attendant impoverishment of the country. The friends of the black race have truly to hope against hope for the restoration of peace and order in Hayti.

ST. THOMAS.

Arrival of Gunboats—Baecist Expectations.

The same correspondent says:—The Danish gunboat Diana, three guns, has arrived from Denmark and has relieved the corvette Dagmar from West Indian station service. The steamers and connecting vessels of the Royal Mail Company, with the exception of the Colon boat, waited until the 23d for the Southampton steamer, when, the latter not having arrived, they severally proceeded on their destination.

The adherents of Baez here were considerably vexed by the non-arrival of the Atrato, since they expected final reports by her as to the two million dollar loan under negotiation for the Dominican Government with certain bankers of London. I am unable to say whether the advices brought by the Tasmanian relieved their impatience or not. In case they did they still have another *contretemps* to endure in the want of immediate communication with St. Domingo, the mail steamer touching there having left at her regular time of departure and there being no ordinary packet for weeks to come. President Baez and partisans depend greatly upon this loan for the means of suppressing present and future insurrections in St. Domingo and for firmly establishing the lease of power of those now holding the reins of government in the Dominican republic.

St. Thomas is still cursed with a severe drought, the worst effects of which are felt in a scarcity of water. The district of Ponce, in the neighboring island of Porto Rico, is suffering even more than this place because of the need of rain. Unless blessed with some ere long the new crop of the district is likely to be lost.

VENEZUELA.

Tee Fall of Puerto Cabello—Falcon and His Party Discouraged—Progress of Monagas.

In detail of our cable despatches from Venezuela, we have mail advices, via St. Thomas, August 29, as follows:—

The latest news from the Venezuelan republic is to August 22. It foreshadows the completion of Monagas' revolutionary movement, and the near approach of its full triumph. On the 15th Puerto Cabello came into Monagas' possession, having been surrendered by such of the Falconists as remained in the place. This was not accomplished without bloodshed. For four days before the event the fighting around the place was hot and severe. In one of the engagements General Bruzual, the leader of the Falcon party, was very badly wounded, and was thereupon transferred to one of the ships in the harbor that left for Curacoa after the fall of the city. On her arrival there General Bruzual was landed, but died a few hours afterwards. His death is a stunning blow to the Falcon party, as he was its most active and determined partisan. He is, indeed, much regretted by his friends. He leaves a young widow and two small children. The steamer Pururuche also arrived at Curacoa from Puerto Cabello, having left the latter port immediately after its surrender. She brought about seventy officers and men of its late garrison, many of them wounded. The fall of his stronghold at Puerto Cabello has greatly discouraged President Falcon, and the reports from Curacoa announce that he has given up all hopes of returning to the Presidential chair of Venezuela, and that he is about leaving for St. Thomas, here to take the next steamer for Europe, where he contemplates passing his remaining days.

In Caraccas it was supposed by many that Monagas would not be a candidate for the Presidency at the regular elections in October. Senor Della Costa, the present able Governor of the State of Guyana, was thought certain in such an event to become the next President of the Republic. Having kept aloof from the revolutions that have within the last ten years afflicted Venezuela, he is a man without enemies and counts his friends everywhere. His election will prove more highly satisfactory to all classes of the people than that of any other prominent public man in the country. He is the person best adapted towards insuring peace and tranquillity, which is what Venezuela needs the most at present. Moreover, he is a very good merchant, and may do something, if made President, to relieve the embarrassed finances of the republic.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from the West—Progress of the Political Campaign—Disasters on the Lakes Confirmed.

Affairs in Mexico and the West Indies—The Insurrections—A Heavy Failure.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Lake Disaster Confirmed—The Peach Market—Good News of the Western Campaign—The Recent Collision.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—The steam tug George W. Wood, which left here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a cruise after the lost propeller Hippocampus, arrived back at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday. She discovered a large quantity of fragments of the vessel, and among other things her hurricane deck, and hopes are entertained that some persons took refuge on this, and were taken off by a sail vessel not yet heard from.

A hundred and thirty-five thousand baskets of peaches have been received and marketed here during the past few days.

Governor Oglesby, who has been making a canvass in Indiana, on his return spoke at Mattoon yesterday. He said Indiana will give 15,000 majority for the Republican State ticket in October. He also expressed his opinion that Illinois would give 75,000 majority for Grant and Colfax.

The town of Warren, Macomb county, Mich., has been visited by a destructive tornado, which damaged or destroyed a large number of buildings, rooted up trees, threw over fences, etc. The damages will exceed $50,000. No lives were lost.

Supervising Inspector Guthrie has decided in the case of the late collision on Lake Erie, that the steamer Morning Star was not to blame, but that the officers of the schooner Courtland were responsible for the disaster, their lights not being properly displayed.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Campaign in Missouri — General Hancock Promises to Put His Shoulder to the Democratic Wheel.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Governor Fletcher, Secretary Redman, Congressman Van Horn, and other leading Republicans are in the city. It is rumored that at a meeting yesterday the Governor was urged to call a special session of the Legislature.

At Franklin last evening, while a Democratic meeting was in progress, a train passed through with General Hancock on board, which soon becoming known, he was received with great enthusiasm and called on for a speech. He thanked the people for the reception thus tendered to a stranger, and was glad to be present it only for a few moments at such a large gathering of the friends of Seymour and Blair. His heart's best wishes were with them in the contest, and he regretted that time would not permit him to speak at length, but before the canvass closed he would be able to address the people of Missouri upon the important issues of the day. He hoped for a triumphant victory, and bade them farewell for the present.

Valuable lead mines were recently discovered in Morgan county, twenty-five miles south of Versailles. Within a few days nearly 300,000 pounds of rich ore were dug out. New furnaces are being erected.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Outrages by White Men on Negroes—Excitement in Lexington.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 11.—Last night two white men met a couple of negroes on the pike about four miles from Versailles, and commenced beating them. One of the negroes broke away and ran, when he was fired upon by the white men. Going up the road further, these same white men met a couple of negro women, and beat them severely.

They then went into Versailles, and stopped for the night in their brother-in-law's house. The negroes of the town, hearing of the outrages the men had committed, armed themselves and commenced an attack upon the house in which the white men were stopping, firing upon it with guns, pistols, etc.

The Town marshal came to the rescue of the white men, and persuaded the negroes to cease their attack, promising them to arrest the white men, which he did. The two men were held to bail in the sum of $300 each. There is considerable excitement over the affair.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—Cotton steady. Sales of probably 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 61,000 bales, of which 16,000 were for export and 4000 for speculation. Stock import, 480,000 bales, of which 162,000 are American. Sugar quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 12,000,000 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 11—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties 72. Cotton easier; stock afloat 679,000 bales, of which 2500 bales are American; Pork, 83s. Lard advanced 1d.; sales at 73s.

LONDON, Sept. 11—2·30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western, 38.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11 — 2·30 P. M.—Cotton easier. The market at Manchester for Yarns and Fabrics is steady. Wheat heavy at 12s. 6d. for California white, and 10s. 10d. for red Western. Oats, 3s. 6d. Flour, 27s. Corn, 35s. 9d.

LONDON, Sept. 11—2·30 P. M.—Tallow flat.

Ex-President Pierce.

CONCORD, Sept. 11.—The family of ex-President Pierce say this morning, that he rested much more comfortable last night than usual, and is considerably better. There are now indications of his recovering, if he has no relapse. No persons are allowed to see him except his physicians.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 11.—This morning, as the 7 A. M. train from Hightstown to Philadelphia was drilling at the former place, a brakesman, by the name of William Cassidy, fell under the cars, which crushed his head and cut off his right arm, killing him instantly.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Correction of a Report—Affairs in Norfolk—Sudden Death.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9.—Since the disturbance on the 29th ultimo at Hampton, the particulars of which we received from what we then supposed to be a reliable source, we have been called upon by Major Pitman, commanding at Camp Hamilton, who wished us to correct the statement, which we now find was greatly exaggerated. The disturbance originated between some few darkies who had been drinking, and was confined almost entirely to that class, Captain Tibbetts being about the only white man who received any injury. A colored blacksmith by the name of Freeman, endeavored to quell the disturbance but they would not listen to him, so he came to the camp and requested a guard to disperse them. The Major being unwell, sent a Sergeant and a squad of men with instructions not to fire upon the crowd without communicating with him. The guard started for Hampton, and the night being bright and clear, they were discovered by the negroes crossing Hampton creek bridge, who immediately dispersed. When the guard arrived upon the scene they found it deserted, and there was no collision whatever between the negroes and the troops.

Armistead, the negro who had his leg amputated on the 30th ult., is doing well, and is now considered out of danger. He was concerned in the shooting at Mill Creek on the 29th ult., and was endeavoring to escape arrest by the Sheriff, who was accompanied by a guard, when the latter fired upon him, shattering his ankle.

Mr. Benjamin Burrows, a house painter, residing at Norfolk, who was engaged upon the new building now being erected here by Mr. N. H. Kimberly, died very suddenly at noon yesterday of congestive chills. The deceased had been suffering for some days, but continued working up to the hour of his death.

The United States steamer Contoocook, the flagship of Rear Admiral H. K. Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, has completed her repairs in Norfolk, and will drop down to the Compass Buoys in the roads to adjust her compasses previous to her cruise in the Gulf.

The United States revenue cutter Northerner, with Colonel William Moore, the President's Private Secretary, and some friends, touched here at noon to-day, and passed out again on a cruise.

The sweet potato crop, which this season has been very late on account of the drought in July, is now fairly ripe, and large quantities are being shipped daily to the Northern market.

FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of the Puebla Rebels—Severe Fighting—Important Captures—Personal Safety at a Discount.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—The British mail steamer Mersey, Captain Taylor, and the Spanish mail steamer Paris, Captain Bayona, have arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, with telegraphic dates from Mexico city to September 5, and with mail advices from Vera Cruz to the same date.

The insurrection in the Puebla *sierra* had been put down. Generals Lucas and Bonilla had surrendered at discretion. The sentence of death that was subsequently pronounced on them for sedition and armed revolt had been commuted.

Governor Antonio Gomez Cuervo, of Jalisco who had been impeached and deposed by Congress for having sanctioned the summary execution of some robbers, on the ground that by so doing he had violated that article of the federal constitution which throws a safeguard around the life of the citizen, had been reinstated.

The assassination of General J. M. Patoni had been confirmed. It is reported that the General had been drugged by order of General Cauto previous to his assassination. President Juarez had ordered the immediate arrest and trial of General Cauto. The papers state that Cauto's intention was to do away with General Ortega also. The latter had preferred to return to his prison rather than accept a conditional release. He had also issued a manifesto, in which he renounces all claims to the Presidency and declares his adhesion to the Juarist government.

The late conspirators against the life of President Juarez had been liberated from prison and ordered into banishment, as also a priest, who had delivered seditious discourses at Tehuacan. Government was occupied with the question of military colonies for the northern frontier. The press of the capital declare that any treaty on the subject of a foreign protectorate is unnecessary. Senor Ignacio Vallarta, Minister of Gobernacion, had resigned his portfolio. His successor will probably be Senor Rafael Donde. An American citizen named Pierce had suffered indignities at Cordoba, on account of which had made a complaint and application for redress to Charge d'Affaires Plumb. The *Siglo XIX* reminds the Mexican people that all foreign treaties require the sanction of Congress. Strong efforts were being made to have the Commission for the settlement of American claims meet at the capital of Mexico instead of at New York. Colonels Granados and Toledo, who had taken a leading part in the Sinaloa revolt, were sentenced to death, but reprieved. A conducta, with two and a half millions of dollars in specie, had arrived at Vera Cruz. Senor Augustin Ortega, the chief of the rural police around Medellin, had been assassinated near that place. He was interred at Vera Cruz. A great concourse attended his funeral. General Escobedo had received a furlough to attend to his telegraphic schemes, interrupted by the late Queretaro campaign. General Corona had solicited a furlough to go to California. The son of the late Senor Gutierrez Estrada, of intervention fame, had solicited the return of his father's confiscated property. The anniversary of the battle between the American and Mexican armies at Churubusco, had been celebrated on August 20th with great solemnity, on the field where the engagement had taken place. Some slight shocks of earthquake had been felt in the valley on the 22d ult. Accounts had also been published of the discovery near Chalco of a town buried in lava, similar to the famous Pompeii, near Naples, Italy. There is a great deal of poverty in Mexico, and suicides are still frequent.

FROM CUBA.

A Heavy Failure—Liabilities Six Millions of Dollars.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—The firm of Senor Zulueta, of Trinidad de Cuba, has suspended payments. The liabilities of the concern are reported to be about $6,000,000. In the late conflagration at the Castida warehouses the firm lost $300,000.

FROM HAYTI.

The Siege of Port-au-Prince Raised.

By Cuba Cable.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 5, via Havana, Sept. 11.—The siege of this capital by the Cacos and other rebel forces has at length been raised. The Cacos have retired to St. Marc.

The *Moniteur* repeats the story that ex-President Cabral, of St. Domingo, has been shot on the frontier.

An Attempt to Escape from Jail.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to release three convicts from the Charlestown State Prison, by a man named Freeman, whose term has just expired. Freeman was captured after shooting the watchman in the hand.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Sept. 11, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are offered at 4@5 per cent.. First-class commercial paper is scarce, and ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher; 104⅝ was bid for 10-40s; 114 for 6s of 1881; 113⅝ for '62 5-20s; 109⅜ for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for '65 5-20s; 108⅜ for July '65 5-20s; 108⅜ for '67 5-20s; and 108⅞ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 44 94-100@45½, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾@54⅝, a slight decline; and Philadelphia and Erie at 25⅝, no change; 127 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44 for Little Schuylkill; 56¼ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 33¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 47⅜ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50½ was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 9⅝ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 241, no change. 162⅜ was bid for Philadelphia; 128⅜ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 59 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 90½ for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers; 73 for City; 44½ for Consolidation, and 69½ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 20⅞a21, an advance of ⅛. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19¼ for preferred do., and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s. New......103		400 sh Reading.......ls..	44·94
$100 do.. New......103		50 do..............	44 94
$1000 Leh 6s gold l......	88½	17 do......ls.trf..	45
2 sh Bk N A..........241		100 do.........b60..	45
1 sh Penna R	54¾	100 do......... b10..	45
4 do...........ls..	54¾	200 do............ls..	45
100 do.....b5wn..	54⅝	5 do..........trf..	45
300 do......ls s60..	54⅞	100 do.. ...s5wn..	45
100 sh N Y & M...b60..	3½	100 do.........b30..	45
100 sh Phil & E..........		100 do..........s30..	44·9
cods&30..	25¾	200 do......ls.s30..	44 9

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	144⅝	11·05 A. M.	144¼
10·16 "	144½	11·20 "	144⅜
10·23 "	144⅝	11·25 "	144½

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 113⅜@113⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@110; do., 1865, 111@111¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅜@109; do., 1867, 108⅜@109; do., 1868, 108⅞@109⅛; 10-40, 104⅝@105⅛. Gold, 144½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do. 1865, new, 108⅜@109; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅝@108⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅜@104⅝; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 144¼@144⅝. Silver, 136½@138.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113½@113⅝; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do. July, 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; 1868, 108⅞@109; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅜@104⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118¾@119. Gold, 144@144½.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 44 South Third street, report the following quotations per steamship City of London:—London, 60 days sight, 108¾@109⅛; do. 3 do., 109⅛@109⅜; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.21¼@5f 18¾; do. 3 do., 5f.17½@5f.15; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.21¼@5f.17½; Bremen 60 do. do., 79@79½; Hamburg, 60 do. do., 35½@35⅝; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71@71½; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40¼@40⅜. Market dull.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11.—The spiritless condition of the Flour Market noted for some time past still continues, the late decline having in no wise increased the demand. The sales are confined to a small lot for the supply of the trade at $9@11 ℔ barrel for low grade and choice North-western extra family, $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12·25@14 for fancy lots. Rye Flour rules irregularly, and sells from $8·50 to 9·50, as in quality. In Corn Meal nothing doing to fix prices.

There is not much prime Wheat coming forward, and other descriptions are not wanted. Small sales of good and prime red at $2@2·20, and 2000 bushels Indiana Amber at $2·33@2·35 ℔ bushel. Rye is unchanged; 400 bushels Western sold at $1·37. Corn is scarce, and in fair request, with 300 bushels at $1·32 for yellow and $1·30 for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged, and further sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 72@75c. In Barley and Malt no sales.

In Groceries and Provisions there is a firm feeling, but not much doing.

Whisky is in better demand, and selling at $1·27@1·30, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............77 | 11 A. M..............86 | 2 P. M..............90

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, Hammet & Neill.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Greenport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Lynn, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Jenny Lind, Brannin, Millville, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, Branford, do.
Schr Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr E. A. Conklin, Daniels, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Flying Scud, Mitchell, Baltimore, D. Cooper.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, Providence, John R. White & Son.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Lynn.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Boston.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. steamship Lord Lovell, Jones, 5 days from Havana, with sugar to A. Merino.
Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Sitka, Thompson, 56 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Brig P. M. Tinker, Barnard, 16 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.
Br. brig Cuba, Holmes, 9 days from Hantsport, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr G. A. Pierce, Fawn, from Bridgeport, Conn., in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with corn to Collins & Co.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Greenport.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, from Middletown.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, from Pawtucket.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Pawtucket.
Schr Jenny Lind, Brannin, from Millville.
Schr Woodruff Sims, Pharo, from New York.
Schr E. A. Conklin, Daniels, from New London.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, from Bristol, R. I.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

U. S. gunboat Shamrock, ——, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque John Matthews, Ingraham, hence, at St. Jago 27th ult.
Barque Gazelle, Lewis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gloucester 8th inst.
Brigs George S. Berry, Bradley, and S. V. Merrick, Norden, hence, at Key West 30th ult.
Brig Sunny South, Basley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 9th inst.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, hence, at Providence 9th instant.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Stanford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, Hall, from Liverpool.
Steamship Gulf City, Stuart, from Galveston.
Ship Fearnought, Jones, from Calcutta.
Ship Old Colony, Grindle, from Talcahuano.
Ship Progress, Woodward, from Liverpool.
Barque Tavistock, Tate, from Shanghae.
Barque Guyeppe Rocca, Cacace, from Trieste.
Barque Little Fury, Cunningham, from Buenos Ayres.
Brig Ann Middleton, Mosson, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig Ruth, Dyer, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig Brasilianeren, Peterson, from Rio Janeiro.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

France and Prussia—The War Prospect.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our latest news from Europe is to the effect that the war fever has not subsided. King William of Prussia was on a military inspection tour throughout the Northern Confederation, the Emperor Napoleon was at the camp of Chalons, and a report of a war speech (afterwards contradicted with salutary results) made to the army sent the Rentes down alarmingly. Military inspection made by the chief of North Germany throughout the Confederation and protracted visits to the headquarters of the French army made by the chief of the State do, at the present moment, say the peacemakers what they may, mean something serious. Supposing, however, that our belief in the peace prospect of Europe was much stronger than it is, and that we could afford to explain away the King of Prussia's visit to Saxony and the Emperor Napoleon's visit to the camp at Chalons, we should still feel perplexed by the extraordinary sensitiveness of the Paris Bourse. If French capitalists have faith in the peace intentions of the Emperor wherefore this fearfulness at the Bourse, this extraordinary trembling of the monetary balance? The excitement at the Bourse on Tuesday is explicable only on the principle that French capitalists, whatever faith they may have in the empire, do not believe in peace.

We have already, on several occasions of late, stated our reasons for believing in the probability of an early war between France and Prussia. For the present, therefore, we do not deem it necessary to repeat them. In yesterday's *Herald* we gave it as our opinion that war was avoidable only on one condition, viz., that Prusssia relinquish her hold on the Rhine provinces. As there is little likelihood of Prussia doing this, and as there is just as little likelihood of France being contented with anything short of this, the question becomes of paramount importance. In the event of war breaking out between France and Prussia on which side lie the chances of success? The question is nice—perhaps too nice, in the opinion of some persons, to be definitely answered. Still, it is the question *par excellence* of the moment, and deserves attention. If France is in every respect stronger in herself, better prepared to begin, and better prepared to carry on war, there are few who will hesitate to say that France must be the victor. If, on the other hand, Prussia is in every respect stronger, better prepared to begin and better prepared to carry on war, there are just as few who will hesitate to say that Prussia must be the victor. Which, then, is in most favorable circumstances for such a struggle—France or Prussia? Of the two we hesitate not to say—and we say it not because we are influenced by any pro-French sympathy, but from a simple regard to truth, after a careful examination of all the facts of the case—France is unquestionably in the most hopeful condition. In the first place France is a homogeneous and compact nation, while Prussia in her new conditions is a heterogeneous and ill-organized confederation. So far, therefore, as union is strength, the chances are in favor of France. In the second place France has a larger population, a larger army and in every respect larger resources than the North German Confederation. The area of North Germany is less by a fifth than that of France. In 1866 the population of North Germany was little over thirty millions, while that of France was thirty-eight millions. The standing armies in the two countries are perhaps very much the same; but while France has always six hundred thousand in reserve, the reserve of North Germany does not exceed three hundred thousand. It is difficult to conceive how King William could get together at once, and without placing society in peril, the nine hundred thousand men on whom Napoleon can count with the utmost confidence. Much has been made by the too enthusiastic friends of Prussia of her superior chances at sea; but the truth is that here Prussia compares even less favorably than France. Her tonnage when the free towns are included is greater than that of France; but she has only three iron-clads and some five hundred and forty-nine guns with which to confront the greatly more powerful navy of Napoleon. So far, therefore, as immediate resources go, the chances must be regarded as in favor of France. In connection with this part of the subject it is always to be borne in mind that for rapidity of execution the French have no rivals on the face of the earth. It took Prussia twenty years to turn out her one million needle guns. France has manufactured her one million two hundred thousand Chassepots in a couple of years. In a protracted struggle Prussia might prove herself the most enduring; but as a protracted struggle is impossible, as the fight, if it takes place now, must be short, sharp and decisive, the chances are infinitely in favor of France.

There is but one consideration that can induce us to modify this judgment, which is that Russia and Austria may be dragged into the contest. The neutrality of Italy, of Spain, of Portugal, of Switzerland, of Belgium, of Holland may be taken for granted. It is not so easy to decide on the probable course of either Russia or Austria. That there is a good understanding between King William and the Czar Alexander is an opinion which has been generally entertained since their late meeting at Schwalbach. It is doubtful, however, whether this good understanding amounts to an alliance offensive and defensive. It is our opinion, as we have said before, that if Napoleon asks no more than that France shall have the Rhine for her northern and north-eastern frontier Russia will not interfere. Russia is not in a position, financially or otherwise, to court war. Austria, if she does interfere, will take the side of France; but Austrian interference can only follow that of Russia, and Austria has even stronger reasons than those of her powerful rival to desire the continuance of peace. Russia and Austria out of the field the contest would be brief, brilliant, and conclusive. Russia and Austria in the field it is impossible to say where, when, or how the struggle might end. Great Britain has a deep national interest in Belgium. It is a kingdom of her own creating. To her absorption by France she cannot be indifferent; but as she did not fight for Hanover, the ancient throne of her present royal race, and until recently a virtual part of the empire, the presumption is that she will not fight for Belgium. In this struggle the probable course of South Germany must not be taken into account.

What Say the People of Maine?

From the Boston Post.

The people of Maine cannot forget that they have great local interests at stake upon the result of their election, and that these interests are now at the mercy of a party, whose leaders in the national councils are deaf to their appeals for relief, and have ever been ready to slaughter them for the accomplishment of their own selfish aims. What care the Republicans of other States, or even the radical Congressmen of Maine, for the restoration of her prostrate industry—her great ship building and navigation interests—the former mainspring of her growth and enterprise? What though her shipyards are deserted, her tonnage reduced to a beggarly array of coasters, and their earnings, as well as that of her foreign carrying trade, represented by zero—has the radical party in Congress ever offered to lift a finger to change this condition of things? Has it not, in its financial legislation, persistently discriminated against the industry and business interests of Maine, for the benefit of other sections, and voted down every proposition brought forward to give them an equal chance with those of other pet Republican States? As if they were not already depressed and dead enough, when it was proposed at the close of the last session to give them the *coup de grace*, by putting an additional duty on copper, we find the radical Representatives of Maine, under the crack of the party whip, voting to inflict this deliberate injury upon their constituents. This inflexible party discipline is what the Republican leaders now rely upon to enable them to carry the State of Maine, in the face of her own manifest interests and her duty of self-preservation. They openly and shamelessly sacrifice her to propitiate other interests in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and to retain their hold on power as a national party. But when her people come to vote, they rely upon their stump orators and whippers-in to make them swallow these insults and help to keep their betrayers in office.

In a like manner they propose to keep the farmers and small traders of Maine quiet, while they continue to bleed them from every pore, and perpetuate the immunity of a favored class from local burdens. The people of Maine are oppressed with an immense war debt, State and municipal, which has to be carried, and the interest paid, by that portion of them who are least able to bear the burden. The bulk of Federal taxes falls upon the yeomanry of Maine, who are the principal consumers of dutiable foreign goods which come under the head of necessaries of life, and other taxed products.

But will not the radical party, who manage the national finances, do something for the relief of the hardy backwoodsmen and farmers of Maine by abating the Federal taxes? No, not to save them from the lowest depths of poverty. An immense Federal revenue—as the spoil and plunder of those who now enjoy the plucking of the national goose, and have their arms up to the elbows in the public treasury—is one of the adjuncts of national power which the Republicans will never willingly surrender. Bleeding the people for their own private benefit is one of the perquisites which naturally fell to them in the financial management of the war; and they would rather have war over again—war now and war forever—than to give up the pickings and stealings of an overflowing Treasury.

The people of Maine may bewail the damaging effects of a high tariff on their commerce and industry forever, but they will get no relief from it until they come boldly forward and repudiate the radical party which made that tariff in the interest of its cotton-spinning and iron and copper mining allies, and whose traditional policy is to restrict commerce to a mere exchange of home products. If our Maine fellow-citizens ever expect to have commerce liberalized and extended, or taxes equalized and reduced, so that they can build ships and sell or sail them at a profit, and take a fresh start generally in their career of material progress, they must look to the Democratic party as their true friends and exponents.

Parties and the People.

From the N. Y. Times.

In connection with either the prospect or the existence of the Rebellion, or with the great question of restoration, we have had three appeals to the people. The first was in 1860. Then the question was, shall those who intimidate the country by the threat of war, in the event of their defeat, control the Government? Even the Democrats were not united, and the Republican party obtained the succession.

The advent of this new party to power was marked by moderation. It held out the olive branch of peace. It took the defensive attitude. It said:—"If you of the South attack the Government, our pledge is recorded to defend it; but we contemplate no aggression upon established institutions." This was no new attitude on the part of the incoming party. It had never been identified with abolitionists. It had opposed slavery in the Territories only—and that was a fair field for the antagonism. The result of this territorial conflict was to decide the history of the nation for many generations to come. But the Democratic party in the South had distinctly threatened disunion in case this contest should result in favor of the free labor system, and it kept its word. It is true that when Fort Sumter was attacked, the whole North was swayed by the patriotic enthusiasm of the moment. But soon there was a schism among Northern Democrats—a division upon the very question of maintaining the Union.

And what was the result? When the Republican party again appealed to the people, in 1864, a large portion of the old Democratic party refused to support the Chicago Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton. That Convention was an insult to the people; it assumed that the republic could not maintain itself against rebellion; it counselled a surrender. That invitation came to the people as "an idle wind which they respected not;" and McClellan gained only twenty-one electoral votes.

Two years later, in 1866, a third appeal was made. The war was over. The disbanded soldiers of the Union army had returned to peaceful pursuits; the soldiers of the Confederate army had returned home with their paroles in their pockets. The question was no longer one of maintaining the war against rebellion, for the nation had gained a complete victory—a victory which was complete, be it remembered, only because we refused to follow the cowardly advice of those who deprecated nothing so much as the consummation of such a triumph. The question now was, how best to secure the "submission of a defeated section to honorable and just terms of civil restoration." Here again, the people maintained their old purpose, and decided in favor of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Another and final appeal is now to be made to the same tribunal. And under what circumstances? The opposition remains precisely the same that it was on the previous occasions. Why should it have been defeated then, and be successful now? Has the Democratic party learned anything from its former defeats, and does it now present any more reasonable or more honorable policy? What distinction are we to make between either the agents or the motives which respectively controlled the Democratic Conventions of 1864 and 1868?

The Democrats contend that though they have the same agents and the same motives of action, they have a more favorable basis of operations in the present campaign. But have they? Their claim rests upon an alleged popular reaction against the Congressional policy of reconstruction. They cannot gain a single vote except upon this consideration. Now, in the first place, what is called a reaction was indicated only by the absence from the polls last year of a number of Republicans and War Democrats who were dissatisfied with the conduct of Congress as regards certain features of the Reconstruction policy. On the part of the Republican party, however, this feeling has been fully met by the nomination of General Grant in the face of the extremists of their own party.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have not changed at all. They persist in their old policy of sympathy with those who fought against the Union, and propose to revolutionize the whole history of the nation since 1860. They held the war to be unjust, and have given the people no reason to believe that their convictions in that respect have altered. They declare the acts of Reconstruction unconstitutional, null, and void; and in the event of success, promise to override the Senate of the United States, and to carry out their policy by war if necessary. They have, in fact, dived down so deep that they lay their hands upon all the issues of the war against rebellion, and propose to nullify and ignore them.

"Reconstruction" at the Latest Dates—Affairs in Georgia.

From the N. Y. World.

The expulsion of the negroes from the Georgia Legislature is perhaps the most noteworthy event since the Chicago Convention congratulated the country on the final success and signal triumph of the Reconstruction measures of Congress. It is conducive to public instruction and to the formation of a sound judgment, that this "outrage" took place before the inauguration of Seymour and Blair, before their election, before even the Presidential canvass is yet fully opened. It has occurred while the Rump Congress is yet supreme, while the President is bound in legislative fetters, and the powers of which he is despoiled are divided between the radical Senate and the radical General of the army. There could be no condition of things at the Federal capital more favorable to the success of the new State governments. And yet the experiment has already virtually broken down in the most important of the reconstructed States.

Those who have doubted whether the negro governments can be transformed by peaceful means, need have no further misgivings. The chief step towards such a transformation has been successfully taken in spite of the restraining effect of Congressional influence, while that influence is at its height. Dagon has fallen in his own temple. So invincible is the repugnance of white men to negro equality, when brought into close contact with it, that a number of white radicals voted for the expulsion of the negroes, and other white radicals aided the result by their absence. We can safely trust the spirit which pervades the Legislature to make any changes which may be deemed desirable. Having braved the frowns of Congress and taken this step, at a time when Congress is omnipotent, they will readily go farther and complete what they have begun, when they find themselves backed and supported by the public opinion of the whole country as evinced in the Presidential election. It is demonstrated that the whole thing can be managed without resorting to any action outside of the new State governments or to insurrection against them, by the easy and peaceful method of controlling those governments and making them the agents of their own reformation. We have long had full faith in the feasibility of this method of operation, and therefore saw no necessity for concerning ourselves with their direct overthrow. Ever since it became certain that these governments would be organized, our advice has been to get control of them, as the cheapest and shortest way of eliminating the negro element from Southern politics. The fact that the whites are a majority in most of the States enables them to do what they please, now that Congress has formally surrendered control by recognizing the State Governments. It has no longer any pretext for interfering except to uphold the new Governments against competitoos, and if no competing governments are organized, and necessary changes are made by controlling and remodelling these *de facto* governments, Congress is powerless to arrest the reaction, even during the short remaining period of radical supremacy. Nor can the President be called upon to protect the new governments if they are made the instruments of their own transformation.

If, as the *Tribune* and its Georgia correspondents claim, the State Constitution has been violated by the expulsion of the negroes, the prospect is all the more encouraging. Congress has been, for the last six years, teaching the doctrine that a constitution is whatever its interpreters choose to make it. The Legislature of Georgia are apt pupils. When Congress excluded the Southern Representatives, three years ago, its strong point was the unquestionable authority of each House to judge of the qualifications of its own members. Whether they decide right or wrong there is no superior authority to review their decision. The Georgia Legislature acts upon the same principle. It, as well as Congress, is the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its members, and its decisions are equally exempt from review. If it excludes those whom the State Constitution admits there is no mode of redress any more than when Congress excluded members whom the Constitution of the United States would admit. A State Constitution, as well as the Federal Constitution, may be a thing of wax in the hands of its interpreters; and if it be true, as the radicals claim, that the expulsion of the negroes is a violation of the Georgia Constitution, they are only made to swallow a small dose of their own medicine.

Let us hope that this exclusion will operate as a salutary check on negro insolence. It is as complete a denial of their political equality, as exclusion from the suffrage. Negro office-holding is a logical consequence of negro voting. Exclusion from office while they are permitted to vote, will make them discontented and mutinous. The withholding of the one privilege leaves them the disposition, and the conferring of the other gives them the power to be troublesome. Such an inconsistency cannot long continue; and as the public sentiment of Georgia does not tolerate negro office-holding, it will presently discover that the tranquility of the State requires the suppression of negro voting. The expelled members will take good care to identify the two rights as mutually involving each other. They are the common offspring of the doctrine of negro equality. The people of Georgia, to avoid one, will sooner or later extinguish both. It is fortunate that the negroes will discover that they have been humbugged while their pretended friends, the radicals, are still in power. It will turn their wrath against those who have fed them with false hopes. Before the time comes for readjusting the suffrage, they will have ceased to care anything about it, inasmuch as it is a mere privilege of electing white men to office. They will not wish to beat the bush for others to catch the bird.

The ease with which the whites have gained control of the new Georgia Legislature should be an instructive lesson to the citizens of the United States. It demonstrates that the work in which Congress has been engaged for the last three years is as idle and abortive as an attempt to make the Southern rivers and streams flow back towards their sources. All this time has been wasted and the country kept in a turmoil to rear a structure which tumbles into ruins as soon as it leaves the hands of its architects. That the political skill of the Southerners is exhausted by this first experiment, would be an unwarranted conclusion. With their superior numbers, superior intelligence, and great experience in political management, the Southern whites are certain to control their own States, when Congress ceases to govern them from Washington as military satrapies. If they do not like the new State Constitutions they will will find a way to alter them. So long as those Constitutions remain nominally in force, they can interpret them, and a bad constitution well interpreted may be a very tolerable instrument while preparing for a better. Under a Democratic administration, the change will be easy and peaceful; but if the radicals were to retain possession of the Federal Government they would keep the South unsettled for another four years.

How to Win.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

An overwhelming majority of the American people want peace. They desire a mild but a firm, strong, National Government, and such impartial protection of all citizens in their equal rights as can only be obtained by the election of Grant and Colfax. All that we need to beat the enemy in each of the October elections, and to carry the whole country by storm in November, is to call up our Republican reserve. Democrats warn us that, if there is anything doubtful about the result, they will appeal again to the sword. If it shall depend in any manner on counting, or not, the votes of the ten Southern States, they would decide the question, not in the Electoral College, nor in Congress, nor in the Courts, but by another four years' war. If neither South Carolina nor Virginia are counted, they fight. If both vote radical and are counted, and their votes decide the contest, they fight. If one is counted and the other not, they fight. In either event they will fight at the polls to prevent a fair vote, and fight if an unfair vote is not counted. They discover that their Rebel Generals surrendered under a misapprehension. They supposed that on giving up the sword they were to resume the sceptre. On laying down their arms they were to run the Government. Had they supposed anybody would be so unkind as to oppose or prevent this, they would have fought on Having surrendered under a trifling mistake, they want a chance to fight again.

If we are to have peace, therefore, our majorities must be universal, undoubted, irresistible. The strength of the nation must assert itself at the polls, if it would not be called again to waste its best blood in battle.

We can lose by allowing Republicans to suppose that the Democratic policy of defying the laws of Congress, and overturning by force the reconstructed State Governments, can be peacefully carried out. The pretense that such a policy is possible without civil war is a snare and delusion as fatal and desperate as the supposed peaceful secession of 1860. Members of the revolutionary Convention in South Carolina then proposed to adopt as their flag doves bearing olive leaves, on a ground of pure white, as a token that their secession and independence had been accomplished peacefully. So now we hear of electing a President who will peacefully defy the laws passed by Congress, and use the army to revolutionize the governments of ten States, under pretense of subjecting the military to the civil power. Every slumbering Democrat and dormant Republican who imagines that such a policy is not a call to arms, is the unconscious tool and ally of a new rebellion.

We can lose by allowing Republicans to believe that this campaign is merely or mainly a question of finance, of dollars and cents, and that the tax-payers will be enriched by repudiation. It is the cohorts of the Rebellion, forming again for the capture, not merely of the seat of Government, but of the Government itself.

We can win by actively circulating among the people the facts, which are the only successful means of counteracting the errors and lies by which honest men are led to vote for Seymour, Blair, and Rebellion, against Grant, Colfax, and Peace. Circulate the best Republican local paper of your Congressional District. It contains, or ought to contain, facts bearing on your local candidates and questions which no metropolitan journal can so fully or wisely discuss. If you know of local facts which it ought to publish and does not, forward them to your local paper, and give others the benefit of your information. The selection of proper and able members of Congress, and of the State Legislatures which are to elect our Senators, is of unspeakable importance. It is Congress, after all, which must rule. The President can only advise and influence, execute and obey.

Next to your best local journals, circulate far and wide your ablest, most instructive National Republican paper. If you judge it to be the *Tribune*, which has now an aggregate circulation twice that of any other newspaper in America, and exceeding that of any other in the world, then circulate the *Tribune*. If, instead of 275,000 *Tribunes*, we could within a month announce that we were printing 400,000, none would hesitate to predict by that sign alone that Grant and Colfax would carry every doubtful State for Union and Peace, and make every Democratic State doubtful. If you prefer some other Republican paper, then circulate the one you prefer. But the first divine command, "Let there be Light," precedes the later gospel, Let there be Peace. Every voter who cannot or does not read is dangerous to a Republic. Every such man excluded from voting is still more dangerous. The remedy lies not in the disfranchisement of men, but in the enfranchisement of mind, in which work the newspaper is the chief agency.

The organization of clubs is the most efficient means of spreading light and information, and of putting forth the energy and power which result. In mind, as in matter, light, heat, attraction, motion, and power, are all one force, in different stages of its manifestation. Men, moved by a common impulse, will be drawn together in masses proportionate to the end to be attained.

We say to you, then, Republicans, throughout the North and South, not one of you can do your whole duty by staying at home until election day, and then going to the polls and voting. By this apathy you may defeat your ticket in some of the States. We need your power and personal co-operation from this time forth until the day of election. If you are a returned soldier, organize with your comrades, and make your presence felt wherever loyal men and true gather. If you are an able-bodied man, and prefer peace to war, honest labor and industry to riot and revolution, law and order to rebellion, turn out in procession with those who believe as you do, and keep step to the music of the Union. Your presence is power. Your absence is weakness. Raise the pole. Unfurl the flag. Carry the torch. March. Be one of the great hosts of freedom and truth, and you have done your duty. Hold back, and, despite your vote, the blame of our defeat may rest in part upon you.

During the approaching two months the watchword of Republicans must be action, action, action! The time for discussion is rapidly passing. The need for it is less imperative than the demand for energy on the part of those who are fully with us. Let us have from these public demonstrations of our numerical strength on a grand scale. Let Republicans attend our meetings, and take part in every public demonstration, not merely from curiosity to hear the speeches, but as an act of patriotic duty. Then these monster gatherings will have a power like the recent glorious news from Vermont, and the coming news from Maine, to guide as well as to indicate the popular current.

See, finally, that your town and school district clubs have full and accurate lists of all voters and how they stand. Visit the doubtful voters yourself. Find out on what grounds they propose to stay at home on election day. Answer their objections kindly, squarely, and fully, if you can, or see that others do. Remember we are fighting the last great battle of the war for the Union and freedom. Our success depends upon bringing up our entire reserve.

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BEST MOWERS, REAPERS, ETC.

'Tis invaluable to Farmers. This is the book for

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DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

By the Professor of Hygiene, in the University of Pennsylvania Prevention and Cure of

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Almost everything is to be found in this work, and it has been pronounced

'THE BEST SECULAR BOOK IN THE WORLD.'

The Michigan "Reporter" says (Aug. 11):—"It is the most extensive and reliable work of the kind ever printed."

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T. ELLWOOD ZELL & CO., Publishers,
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received in duplicate, until SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, at 12 M., for all the Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for sale or issue to all connected with the Department of Washington, in this city. Also for supplying the troops at Forts Foote and Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef. Said proposals for Washington, D. C., will include all Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for issues, and for sales to officers and others authorized to purchase at this depot.

The Fresh Beef required for sales to officers supplied to be of the finest quality, of select parts, made by the officer in charge, from the hind quarters and ribs of the fore quarters. That required for the troops to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters; necks, shanks, and kidney tallow not received. All the meat will be subject to rigid inspection; to be of excellent marketable quality, and in unexceptionable condition. In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the contractor.

The contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the storehouses, at the places named, where he will distribute it in such quantities, and at such times, as an officer of the Subsistence Department may direct.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying the troops at Forts Foote or Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef, and with Corned Beef and Mutton, in Washington, D. C., but no proposition will be regarded for furnishing the Fresh Beef in Washington, D. C., without it includes both sales and issues. In accepting the last bid the lowest average price on the quantity required for both purposes will be considered. Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

Payment to be made at this Office monthly for all meat purchased or when in funds for the purpose.

All questions respecting quality and condition will be settled by the officer of the Subsistence Department receiving the meat.

The contracts will be made for six months from the 1st day of October, 1868, or such period as the Commissary-General may determine.

The proposals for supplying all connected with the Department of Washington is made by direction of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby, commanding.

G. BELL,
9 5 6t Depot and Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N.
August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 1 0 3

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N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

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LUMBER.

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ALSO,

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WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

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of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

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in great variety—newest patterns.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
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FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Queen Victoria has arrived here, and leaves for England, via Cherbourg this evening.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The cab strike is at an end, and the vehicles are again running.

It is reported that Italy asks France to withdraw her troops from Rome.

A provisional government has been formed on the Balkan Mountains, in Bulgaria.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Emperor reviewed the troops at Chalons sur Marne to-day. The whole army, including cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineer corps, and pontoon and baggage trains, was drawn up on the plain. After going through a series of evolutions, all the corps marched by the Emperor in review, each regiment as it passed cheering with great enthusiasm for the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial. An immense multitude of spectators covered the neighboring hills.

The Queen of England, who is now in this city, is the guest of the British Ambassador, Lord Lyons. No State ceremony is observed by her Majesty or her attendants, but the privacy of the party is strictly maintained.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Reports are in circulation that the Emperor has consented to an interview with Queen Isabella of Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—In the Doncaster races to-day the sweepstakes were won by Thorwalsen, the Scarborough stakes by Charnwood, the Zetland stakes by Geant des Battailles, the Englingtoun stakes by Minaret, the Portland plate by Lady Zetland, and the Badminton handicap by Lancet. Hermit, the winner of last year's Derby, ran third for the Portland plate.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Saturday will be observed as a holiday, and the Stock Exchange will be closed.

FLORENCE, Sept. 10.—It is reported that Garibaldi has left Caprera for Naples, to attend the Congress of Democrats which is to be held there.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—The extraordinary concession made to Admiral Farragut by the Sultan, in permitting his flag-ship Franklin to pass through the Dardanelles and enter the Bosphorus, has given rise to a vast amount of comment in diplomatic circles here. The report that the permission had been denied, which was extensively circulated a few days ago, was utterly without foundation. The consent of the Sultan was accorded in the most gracious manner, as a compliment to Admiral Farragut and the country he represents.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

General Meade's Report.

An imperfect abstract of the report of General Meade on the Ashburn murder case, the tendency of which will be to give an incorrect idea of the subject, has been given out from the White House to the Democratic press.

As General Meade has received the authority he demanded, the entire official history of the affair will be published, together with the evidence taken before the Military Commission on the trial of the murderers. It will show that there was no doubt of the guilt of the accused persons; that the murder was a cold-blooded and unprovoked attempt to put out of the way a fearless political antagonist, and that the sympathy of the people of Columbia with the criminals was such that obstacles in the way of justice were almost insuperable.

Mob Law in Louisiana.

The following dispatch has just been received here from one of the Louisiana members of Congress:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—To T. L. Tulloch, Secretary National Union Committee: My home at St. Francisville was mobbed by armed Democrats on the 29th of August. They said they wanted to wash their hands in my blood and would have my life. They levelled their guns at my wife, and threw burning torches upon my gallery. I was not in the house at the time. J. P. NEWSHAM, M. C.

The September Session.

The pressure for a September session of Congress is increasing, and is strongly urged by southern Unionists. There will be no decision upon the subject until the result of the Maine election shall have been ascertained. If the Republicans carry the State by an increased majority indicative of General Grant's election by the northern States, without the aid of southern electoral votes, there will be no extra session. A strong point of the advocates of an extra session is the probability that when President Johnson is relieved from the fears of Congressional interference he will adopt measures that will throw the doubtful States into the hands of the Democracy. Leading Republicans also apprehend that if the President is left unchecked by Congress he may find means to remove Commissioner Rollins, and employ a substitute who will use the internal revenue patronage against the Republicans.

Treasury Department.

An export warehouse has just been established for Boston, to which shipments of tobacco in bond, under the new regulations, can now be made.

The Case of Binckley.

Solicitor Binckley, although he returned to Washington early this morning, did not visit the Treasury Department or Internal Revenue Bureau to-day. He was engaged in preparing an official report of his proceedings in New York, probably to be submitted to the President.

The Navy Department.

Commander Jeffries, commanding the Swatara, reports to the Department, under date of Lisbon, April 28th, the details of a cruise down the coast of Africa. He sailed from Toulon February 5th, touching at Gibraltar, and reached Monrovia on February 28th. He there called upon the President, and found evidences of the success of the attempt to plant civilization in Africa. He believes the great want is capital, while another has been that the greater part of the emigrants have not been agricultural laborers. Too many are from the northern cities, and of mixed blood and unable to stand the climate. They resort to trading with the natives for support. For this reason Liberia does not raise sufficient suitable food to support the immigrant population, and actually imports from the United States. The southern plantation laborers succeed well.

Commander Jeffries thinks that if any impression is to be made on Africa, it will be through this colony, which seems to be based on Christianizing and moralizing principles, while all the other establishments are based on trade in rum, gunpowder and muskets. He states that he reached Lisbon on April 29th. During the cruise he had diligently sought information from all accessible sources with reference to American interests, and found our trade and interests in a satisfactory state. He reports that the slave trade is entirely suspended.

The following midshipmen, graduates of the Naval Academy in June last, have been assigned to duty as follows:

European Squadron—Charles C. Cornwell, R. R. Ingersoll, Adolphus Marix, James D. Kelley, Jeff. F. Gullder and Samuel Ames.

Asiatic Squadron—D. Kennedy, Huntington Smith, William J. Barnet, Washington O. Sharer, George W. Tyler, William E. Uhler, George K. Bowen, George K. Adams, James C. Hull and Charles A. Copp.

North Pacific Squadron—R. N. Brown, Charles A. Stone, H. D. Tremain, Seaton Schroder, Charles F. Forse, Webster Doty, N. L. Roosevelt, W. H. Behler, R. Wainwright, J. R. Selfridge, Thomas H. Stevens, George Wallace, A. C. McMachem and Ebenezer S. Paine.

South Atlantic Squadron—R. P. Rogers, L. G. Palmer, T. Mason, Bontell Noyes, Chas. P. Welch, N. H. Everett, Chas. F. Norton, John M. Howley, C. N. Lee, Theo. M. Etting, and Ed. M. Day.

South Pacific Squadron—N. M. Barnes, John C. Irvine, A. Dibblers, Chas. A. Adams, Jas. K. Cogswell, Gottfield Blocklinger, Perry Garst and Horace McElroy.

To the United States steamer Contoocook—R. M. Thompson, A. B. Wickoff, Charles W. Chipp, Alfred Elliott, H. C. Stinson, Warner M. Cowgill and Chas. W. Jarboe.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The first game of the home-and-home match between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and Unions, of Morrisania, was played to-day, on the Atlantic's ground, at Williamsburg, and resulted in a victory for the Atlantics by a score of 31 to 7. The first six innings were played sharply.

TROY, Sept. 10.—The match game of base ball between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Unions or Haymakers, of this city, was played here to-day, and resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 36 to 28. The batting of both clubs was very heavy.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The convention of the Young Men's Christian Association continues in session here. The proceedings indicate much zeal and activity in the cause of religion.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—This being the anniversary of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, flags are displayed from public buildings, private dwellings, and shipping in the harbor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A private dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, says the design of the American sculptor Larkin J. Mead has been adopted for the National Lincoln Monument.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Speaker Colfax and party arrived at Omaha to-day. They were met at the depot by a company of tanners. Mr. Colfax made a short speech. Referring to the deplorable condition of Indian affairs in Colorado and Wyoming, he said he would urge upon Congress immediate and decisive action against the savages. He believed nothing less than severe punishment would bring them to terms. The party left at noon for Chicago.

Political.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—Henry Wilson addressed a Republican meeting here this afternoon. The Democrats held a meeting this evening, which was addressed by S. R. Fellows, of Arkansas.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10.—The Democrats have nominated Thomas G. Lawson to represent the Fourth District in Congress.

The Radical Convention met here to-day, and nominated C. H. Prince for re-election in the Fifth District.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Democrats of the fourth Congressional district have nominated Peter Harvey.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—The political campaign was fairly opened in this city with a Democratic meeting last Tuesday evening. The Republicans to-night had a great torchlight procession and demonstration. D. S. Bennett, the Republican candidate for Congress, after a short address, presented national flags to each of the Grant and Colfax clubs in the city. A procession, with music, &c., filed through the principal streets. General Carl Schurz addressed a meeting in German at Gillig's Hall.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 10.—The Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, and the Hon. Joseph A. Briggs, of New York, addressed a large Republican meeting in this city to-night.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The Hon. Samuel Hambleton has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the first district. The Fourth District Democratic Convention, after balloting unsuccessfully for two days, has adjourned to meet at Frederick on September 22d. Major David R. Brown is announced as the independent candidate for Congress in the third district, and Wm. L. McCauley, for the same district, is announced as the workingmen's candidate or labor reform candidate. Governor Swann is the regular Democratic nominee in the third district.

DENVER, Sept. 9.—Denver gives two hundred and eleven Republican majority. We gain in every county heard from. A. Bradford, Republican, undoubtedly elected delegate.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—A Denver dispatch says the election in Colorado yesterday resulted in the election of Allen A. Bradford, Republican, as delegate to Congress, by an increased majority. The Legislature will undoubtedly be largely Republican.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—A Santa Fe dispatch of yesterday says: The Legislative election yesterday resulted in a Republican victory. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The Democrats of the second district of Missouri nominated James J. Lindley for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The following ticket has been nominated by the Republican State Convention of Kansas:

For Governor, General James M. Harvey; Lieutenant-Governor, C. V. Eskridge; Chief Justice, M. Valentine; Secretary of State, Colonel Moonlight; Auditor, A. Thomas; Treasurer, George Gorham; Attorney-General, —— Danforth; Superintendent of Public Instruction, —— McVicar; Congressman, Sidney Clarke.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—The Republicans of the first district met in convention at Waukesha, Wisconsin, yesterday, and nominated General Halbert G. Paine for Congress by acclamation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—These bodies resumed business yesterday afternoon. They have had a vacation of six weeks, which period most of the members have enjoyed in recreation. The attendance of members yesterday was so full that the roll was almost complete. This was the business done:

Select Branch—President Stokley was in the chair.

A voluminous batch of communications was received. They ask for water, paving, grading, etc. They were referred to the various standing committees.

Mr. Bumm offered a petition for immediate repairs to Eckert street, following up the presentation by showing that the necessity for this work is pressing.

From the City Treasurer's office a transcript of the balances, reported by Mr. Kerr, showed thus:

Cash balance July 1, 1868,	$1,274,779
Cash received during the month,	751,329
Total, - - - - -	$2,026,128
Payments during the month, -	1,190,108
Balance, - - - - -	$836,020
Appropriated as subjoined:	
Payment of interest on city debt, -	$235,616
Payment of sinking fund securities, -	273,516
Warrants and sundry claims, -	326,887
Total, - - - - -	$836,020

A note was received from the Controllers of Public Schools, asking Councils to authorize the completion of the schoolhouse in Cherry street, above Nineteenth.

Another asked the opening of Columbia avenue, from Fourth street to Germantown road.

A message from the Mayor of the city, announcing his approval of a budget of bills, and also naming a number of appointments to fill vacancies upon the police force, was received. The appointments were confirmed.

An opinion in writing was received from the City Solicitor. That officer is of opinion that "under the decree of the Courts the city is at liberty to make leases of the Girard estate coal lands for the term of fifteen years."

Another opinion was received from the office of the City Solicitor. That officer takes the ground that the city lacks the right to give by deed to the societies asking for it the property known as the Penn Squares.

A resolution to open Montgomery avenue to Germantown avenue was referred.

The ordinance to change the place of holding elections in the eighth precinct of the Fifth ward was taken up. The proposition is to remove it from the present location to the northwest corner of Sixth and Sansom streets. It was called up on third reading. It was recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Bumm offered an ordinance providing for the erection of a one-story building to give increased accommodation to the officers of the Sheriff and Clerks of the Orphans' Court. The expense is to be $800. Passed.

A resolution was offered permitting the use of Independence Square for the purpose of a grand Soldiers and Sailors' Convention.

Mr. Kamerly moved to strike out the word "grand."

Mr. Bumm—"That's small."

Mr. Kamerly—"I don't think so. How do we know it will be grand? To call it so is predetermining what you know nothing about."

Mr. Bumm—"Well, you only send it back to the other Chamber."

Mr. Kamerly insisted on the yeas and nays. When called, there were 17 of the former and 6 of the latter.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Committee on Surveys and Regulations be and are hereby instructed to report, by bill or otherwise, their action upon the report of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor relative to bridging the river Schuylkill at Bridge street, and affording to the community a safe crossing at Bridge street and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It was now agreed, after rather verbose debate, that the third division of the Thirteenth ward shall hereafter do their voting at No. 741 Spring Garden street.

A number of similar bills (see Common Council) were concurred in.

Bill authorizing the opening of Chestnut street, west of Forty-seventh.

Also, appointing a special committee to investigate the management of the Highway Department.

Also, directing the continuation of the line of Levering street, from Manayunk to Peeching street, Twenty-first ward, and approving the sureties of a batch of culvert contractors.

The above were passed. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch assembled yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department relative to the suspension of the Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, in July last, for disobedience of orders, &c., which at the adjournment of Councils was laid over. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

A number of petitions were received and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution changing the place of voting in the Third division of the Thirteenth ward.

A message was received from the Mayor, informing the Chamber that he had signed certain bills.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution recommending the introduction of the study of the German language into the grammar schools.

A communication was received asking that the mass convention of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to meet in this city on the 1st and 2d of October next be granted the use of Independence Square.

A resolution granting the request was offered by Mr. Wagner, whereupon Mr. Hetzell moved to amend by adding, "and to all such parties and persons as may apply therefor."

The amendment was declared out of order, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee to investigate the alleged abuse in the management and conduct of the affairs of the Highway Department. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution instructing the Department of Markets and City Property to lease to Hoopes & Townsend the private part of the lot on Buttonwood street, above Thirteenth, formerly owned by the city, at a rent of not exceeding $600 per annum. Agreed to.

The following resolutions were reported from the Committee on Elections by Mr. Evans, chairman of that committee:

A resolution changing several places of voting in the Third and Fourth wards. Agreed to.

A resolution to rearrange and fix certain boundary lines and change certain places of holding elections in the Fifteenth ward. Agreed to.

A resolution creating a new election division in the Twentieth ward. Agreed to.

A resolution changing the place of voting in the seventh division of the Seventh ward. Agreed to.

A resolution changing the place of voting in the fifth division of the Eighteenth ward. Agreed to.

A resolution changing the place of voting in the eighth division of the Fifth ward. Mr. Hetzell spoke against it, on the alleged ground that a remonstrance against the proposed change had been presented to the Select branch.

Mr. Evans and General Wagner advocated the resolution, declaring that the place where the election is now held is in a very narrow alley where respectable citizens cannot safely go.

A motion was made to refer to committee, but not agreed to. The resolution then passed.

A resolution creating two new election divisions in the Fourteenth ward. Agreed to, after considerable debate—ayes 24, nays 11.

A resolution changing place of holding elections in the ninth division of the Fourth ward. Agreed to—ayes 27, nays 5.

Mr. Ray presented a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Highways to notify holders of property through which Jaspar, Forty-second and Sixty-fifth streets will pass, that the same must be vacated. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer and Surveyor concerning changes in certain streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution approving the contract with John Clark for constructing certain sewers.

Mr. Simpson offered a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer and Surveyor concerning changes in certain streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of City Property to permit all responsible parties who may apply for the same the use of Independence square. Mr. Harper moved to refer to the Committee on City Property. Agreed to—yeas 24, nays 8.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution asking information of the Chief Commissioner of Highways concerning the disposition of certain moneys appropriated for the improvement of highways. Disagreed to—yeas 15, nays 15.

The following communications were then received from the Select Council:

A bill relating to the laying of water pipes on certain streets. Concurred in.

Also, one authorizing the erection of a frame counting-house on Dickerson street. Concurred in.

Also, one authorizing the transfer of certain items in the Girard Estate. Concurred in.

Also, one authorizing certain transfers in appropriations for the Department of Markets, Wharves and City Property. Concurred in.

Also, a resolution authorizing the opening of Montgomery street from Germantown road to Clymer street. Referred.

Also, one authorizing the opening of Fifty-second street from Baltimore avenue to Market street. Referred.

Also, one of instructions to the Committee on Surveys and Regulations. Concurred in.

Also, one making an appropriation for further accommodations in the offices of Sheriff and Clerk of the Orphans' Court. Not concurred in—ayes 15, nays 14. Adjourned.

POLITICAL.—There were no less than fourteen Republican meetings last evening in this city, all of which were well attended.

—The largest mass meeting held in the Seventh Ward since the memorable Lincoln campaign of 1864 assembled last night on Broad street, below Lombard. William P. Hacker, Esq., President of the Grant Club, called the meeting to order, and moved that William D. Lewis, Esq. take the chair, which was agreed to by acclamation. The President then introduced Lewis Ashmead, Esq., who, after a few well-timed remarks, read appropriate resolutions, which were enthusiastically received. Congressman O'Neill was enthusiastically applauded, and was followed by Hon. Charles Gibbons, Republican candidate for District Attorney, Colonel William McMichael and Major-General Hector Tyndale, our candidate for Mayor.

—Several thousand of the citizens of the Second Senatorial and Third Congressional Districts met in mass meeting at Ninth and Spring Garden streets, Thirteenth Ward, and celebrated the raising of a beautiful national flag, with the names of our standard-bearers attached. At 8 o'clock the vast assemblage was called to order by William J. Palmer, who nominated for President, Colonel De Witt C. Moore. Colonel Moore delivered a short and telling speech, and introduced General Joshua T. Owen. Speeches were also made by Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. H. D. Moore, Hon. E. W. Davis, Colonel Forney, and others, and at half-past 10 the assemblage adjourned.

—The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward made a grand rally last night. They raised a fine flag at the corner of Eleventh and Parrish streets, and subsequently held a mass meeting. A large stand was erected on Parrish street, below Eleventh, and around this thousands of people congregated. Colonel George P. McLean called the meeting to order. John A. Miskey was the President. A. Wilson Henszey, candidate for State Senator of the Second District, was the first speaker. George H. Earle, Colonel W. B. Thomas, and others, made the concluding addresses.

—The rally of the Eleventh Ward Republicans took place at Third and Buttonwood streets, where a banner-raising took place. The meeting was addressed both in German and English. Peter Fasel, at 8 o'clock, called the assemblage to order. Colonel James P. Brady was selected as President. Stirring speeches were made by Lieut. Lemuel C. Reeves, Jacob Mulford, of Camden, Henry P. Bruner and Mr. Rockey.

—The Twenty-fourth Ward demonstration was immense. The meeting was convened in Jones' Hall, Lancaster avenue, above Forty-first street, at 8 o'clock. The large room was crowded to overflowing, and it was found necessary to organize an outside meeting in order that all could hear. Colonel Forney, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley and others entertained the vast concourse for nearly three hours. Such a demonstration has not been witnessed in West Philadelphia since the great campaign of 1860.

—The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward assembled last evening to celebrate the raising of a Grant, Colfax, and Myers flag at Union League Hall, Frankford road and York street. Hon. Leonard Myers, Moses A. Dropsie, and others made addresses.

—The Twentieth Ward Elephant Club met at No. 1009 Girard avenue.

—The Republicans of the Eighth Ward, third precinct, met at Horticultural Hall, Broad and Walnut streets.

—The Ninth Ward Boys in Blue met at Merrick and Market streets.

—The Fourteenth Ward Association Boys in Blue held a meeting at 7½ o'clock, at Spring Garden Hall.

—The Republicans of the Seventh Ward will raise a banner with the portraits of Grant and Colfax thereon, at No. 808 Lombard street, to-morrow afternoon.

—The Twentieth Ward Boys in Blue meet on Tuesday night.

A ROW ON A TUG.—Yesterday afternoon a party of men who had chartered the tug William Sparks to accompany the yachts Hill and Fitler in their race down the Delaware, were assaulted by a number of persons who had taken passage on another tug. This occurred while the boats were moored at the wharf at Bridesburg. A fierce fight was kept up for several minutes, and five of the parties were injured, two of them, John P. Pote and his son Peter, quite severely. The latter jumped overboard in order to escape the wrath of a man who was beating him. When the police made their appearance the tugs were cast loose. Officer Large managed to get on the vessel, and while trying to quell the rioters he was struck in the face with a branch pipe. Three of his front teeth were knocked out, and his cheek badly cut. Nine arrests were made. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station last night. The testimony warranted him in holding but one of the number for trial. He gave the name of John T. Smith. The others were discharged.

BEQUESTS.—The will of J. Johnson Brown, of this city, recently deceased, contains the following bequests:—$5000 to St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Radnor, Pa., the interest of which to be paid to the rector of said church for ever; $500 to the same corporation to purchase and plant trees in the yard of said church.

DROWNED.—The body of a man, apparently about 55 years of age, was found in the Delaware on Wednesday, opposite Gloucester city. He was dressed in a black cloth sack coat, fancy cassimere vest, brown woollen shirt and mixed cassimere pants. His hair was grey, had no whiskers. Justice Mulford, at Gloucester city, took charge of the body.

An unknown white man was found drowned yesterday at Noble street wharf. He was apparently 60 years old, was 5 feet 9 inches in height, had grey hair, and was dressed in a black sack coat, vest and pants. His name is supposed to be Thomas Lafferty.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Daniel Kelly, 28 years old, a resident at the Summit House, Darby road, was killed yesterday by a bank of earth falling on him at Gibson's Point. The Coroner held an inquest on the body.

INJURED.—William Stewart, aged fifteen years, residing at Spring Mills, a derrick driver by profession, was run over yesterday by a freight car on the Reading Railroad, and so badly injured that on arriving at the Pennsylvania Hospital the amputation of one of his legs was found to be necessary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. — DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9§ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - -	$500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - -	$100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 13 2m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey.

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Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
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Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. R. Cressan,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick,	J. Kemp Bartlett,
Edward N. Grattan,	Chas. K. McDonald.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27§

LONDON

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:
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8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS BELL, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of fund in Court arising from sale of real estate of decedent under proceedings in partition, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 21, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

9 11 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

JOHN CRUMP.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
15§ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE InsurancE CompanY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
8 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value.	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679·20.	
	Real Estate	36,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	183,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12§

INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

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IN THE
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COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

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HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 23§

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.

BUSINESS AGENT & TREAS..........J. D. MURPHY
STAGE MANAGER..........BARTON HILL

1868 REOPENING OF THE 1869
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
SATURDAY EVENING September 12, 1868,
Oliver Goldsmith's fine old Comedy
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;
OR THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

MRS. JOHN DREW as	MISS HARDCASTLE
Young Marlow	Barton Hill
Tony Lumpkin	Robert Craig
Mr. Hardcastle	F. F. Mackay
Hastings	L. L. James
Sir Charles Marlow	W. Wallis
Diggory	S. Hemple
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Thayer
Miss Neville	Mrs. T. A. Creese

Previous to the Comedy the Orchestra will perform the overture to "Semiramide" and between the pieces, Selections from "Barbe Bleu."

To conclude with the laughable Farce of
JENNY LIND.

Jenny Leatherlungs	Miss Fanny Davenport

(Her first appearance in this city).

In which she will sing several POPULAR SONGS.

Granby Gag	Robert Craig

In which he will sing, a la Lingard,
CAPTAIN JENKS, OF THE HORSE MARINES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Seats	One Dollar
Admission to Orchestra Circle and Dress Circle	Fifty Cents
Secured Seats in either Circle	One Dollar
Family Circle	Twenty-five Cents
Private Boxes	Eight Dollars

Box Office open Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 7¾.

The Lessee has great pleasure in announcing that she has effected an engagement, positively limited to TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY, with the justly celebrated RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, September 14, in Flotow's favorite opera of MARTHA.

NO OPERA REPEATED [9 10 3t
Seats can be secured for the ENTIRE SERIES.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
GRAND SPECTACLE.
THE WHITE FAWN.
And Jarrett and Palmer's combined
PARISIENNE AND VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPES.
THE WHITE FAWN RECONSTRUCTED,
with
NEW DANCES, NEW SONGS,
NEW EFFECTS, AND TABLEAUX.
THE GUARD IMPERIAL,
Composed of little children
ON HORSEBACK.
MILITARY BALLET AND MARCH,
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTERS AT THE BATH.
THE FESTIVAL OF THE BELLS,
THE BUILDING OF THE TOWER,
THE FIRE-FLY BALLET.
GRAND PROCESSIONS,
KINGDOM OF FISHES,
THE AIKA BALLET,
FARRAGUT MATELOT,
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 11.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
Eleventh night of the Grand Romantic Drama, in 5 acts, and a prologue by Charles Reade, Esq., entitled
FOUL PLAY,
from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.
View of the Bay and City of Hobart Town, Australia.
THE LOVER'S LEAP.
THE SHIP IS SCUTTLED AND SINKS.
STORM ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Rescue of Hazel from a watery grave.
THRILLING AND ASTOUNDING EFFECT.
SATURDAY, FOUL PLAY MATINEE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE

NEW MESS MACKEREL
IN KITTS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
205 lots of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 8w

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

HORSES, BLANKETS, DRUMS, CLOTHING, ETC.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY,
No. 1113 Girard Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at the Schuylkill Arsenal Gray's Ferry Road, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Clothing and Camp Equipage, rated as unserviceable for issue to troops.

The property to be sold will consist in part of Blankets, Uniforms, Coats, Overcoats, Blouses, Forage Caps, Canteens, Camp Colors, Drums, Fifes, Flags, Jackets, Camp Kettles, Mess Pans, Knapsacks, Flannel and Knit Shirts, Stockings, Straps, Etc.

Will also be sold at the same time, about 14,000 yards Black Cotton Wigans, three Horses.

Also, a lot of unserviceable Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of a lot of old Iron, Stoves, etc.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished on application to this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel, and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army. 9 10 3t

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1868.

"That Detestable Confederation."

To THE northeast of the State of Maine, separated from it by the Bay of Fundy, is the almost island of Nova Scotia. It contains about half a million of inhabitants, and about 18,000 square miles of territory. For many years, we may say centuries, it has been allowed to make its own laws, elect its own officers, and in every way regulate its internal affairs, almost the same as an independent province. The only subjection to the British Crown was in the appointment of certain nominal officials, whose presence kept alive a spirit of loyalty, and reminded them, without offense, of their connection with the British Crown. Such was the state of the province—a sort of utopian state—if we can believe the Attorney-General—until the idea was conceived of perfecting the union of the provinces. Against this little Nova Scotia rebelled. She recognized clearly that in a general assembly, her laws would be made by representatives coming from an entirely distinct country—from a zone different from theirs. What could a native of Red River, or a resident of Hudson Bay know of the wants of Nova Scotia or the commerce of Halifax? Then, again, she would have to bear a burden of taxation which to her was new and startling. They state, in a formal protest, published a few days since in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, that they pay more than double taxes, and do not receive half as many privileges as they did when they were independent. The result is that the members of the loyal Legislature, with but one exception, protest against the union as tyrannical, and against the spirit of the British Constitution. They say that they are taxed by a Legislature not elected by the people, and governed by rulers in whose selection they have no voice. They are determined at every hazard to free themselves from so oppressive a condition by legal means if possible; but they are determined to be free. The Attorney-General, Hon. William Wilkins, in a speech delivered in the House, declared that he for one was ready for *anything* rather than "the detestable confederation," and hinted clearly that if no redress can be found at St. James they will see if at Washington assistance cannot be afforded.

We regret to see that certain papers in the States are inclined to ridicule the statement of the Attorney-General, and to speak despairingly of the wish of a people to be free, because they are small and weak. The fact, however, that from words spoken, the Attorney-General was called to account, and much alarm expressed at his "treasonable" remarks, indicates that he but gave voice to a popular sentiment. A Government, strong in itself can afford to treat with careless indifference threats such as those uttered; but when those threats but echo the thoughts of the people, the smallest mutterings should be well heeded. There is in the dissatisfaction in Nova Scotia food for reflection in the United States. The province is a rich one. It is situated contiguous to the United States, as it is the point furthest east to which all vessels come. The ocean telegraph extends from it. In truth, in many respects Nova Scotia would be an accession to the United States most welcome and valuable. If this dissatisfaction be wide-spread, surely it is not for us to laugh at it, or to use our influence to sooth it down. The conduct of the British Government towards us has not been such as to cause us to lend our aid to crush a rebellion in one of her provinces. Should we secure possession of Nova Scotia, as a member of our Union, an entirely new *regime* would be opened, we would control the key to all foreign intercourse, and, to a certain extent, require all to say our "open sesame" to gain admittance to this continent. A different state of society would be found there. No more would we see such a spectacle as that presented by the report of emigration to the Provinces, which says that "twenty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-six emigrants have arrived at Toronto during the present year, of whom only 3101 remained in Canada." One emigrant in eight remains in Canada! Would such a state be continued if the wise Government of the United States had charge of the rivers? This, too, as the proof of the first year of confederation, all seems to warrant the "detestable Union" being so termed. We think that it is not impossible that the day is near when we will have added Nova Scotia to our possessions. It is a jewel which the United States covets most anxiously; and should the Alabama claims not be settled, we think that they might be assumed by the Government, on condition of the cession of the peninsula. Such was done with Spain in regard to Florida, France and Louisiana, Mexico and Texas, to a limited extent. Why should not the time-honored custom be continued, and we buy Nova Scotia by endorsing British due-bills?

Military and Civil Presidents.

JOHN T. HOFFMANN, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, in a recent speech at Buffalo said:—

"Upon the platform stood two bronze statuettes of noble soldiers, one leaning upon a great bronze sword. The Convention had been in session for several days; ballot after ballot had taken place. First one was up and then another, and at last a gallant General, whose name has never been mentioned anywhere save with respect—I mean General Hancock. No man knew whether on the next ballot he was or was not to be chosen. Everything was uncertain when suddenly the great bronzed sword in the hand of that noble statute snapped asunder at the hilt. It was not touched by mortal hands—no human agency broke it. Some mysterious, invisible and irresistible power snapped it at the hilt, and the word went forth that the country was henceforth to have a statesman and not a soldier for a leader."

It thus appears that the ancient Roman custom of referring grave affairs to the decision of augurs, who were influenced in their judgment by the flight of birds, and equally pertinent circumstances, prevails in a modified form among the Democracy of the present day. Whether the mysterious destruction of the sword of the armed figure in Tammany Hall was rightly interpreted remains extremely doubtful. If a great moral and political lesson was to be taught by a circumstance that was probably purely accidental. Some augurs might have inferred that the destruction of the sword of Tammany meant that it had lost power forever, and that the members of the Convention had better go home without making any nomination at all in opposition to the irresistible Grant. The Seymour augurs, however, in imitation of some of their ancient prototypes improved the occasion by a false interpretation favorable to their design of slaughtering the soldier aspirant for Democratic honors.

When the American people adopt the conclusion that "the country is henceforth to have a statesman, and not a soldier, for a leader," they will want some better ground for this decision than the mutilation of the brittle wares of Tammany Hall. The best soldiers of this country, Washington and Jackson, proved superior statesmen and the best of Presidents. The qualities that ensured their triumph at the head of their countrymen in the field, ensured wise and successful action in the Executive Mansion. Wielding unbounded influence over the people, it was never prostituted to bad ends, but uniformly exercised for the attainment of beneficent and patriotic objects. Above all, peace was maintained, for foreign foes and domestic traitors consider well before they arouse the anger of a nation headed by a famous military chieftain.

GENERAL GRANT'S letter of acceptance contains this significant promise:—"If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere." This clear declaration, coming from a man who uses but few words, but who knows exactly what they mean, and who faithfully fulfils his pledges, gives to the country every assurance that patriotic men can desire that the affairs of the nation will be administered, under the coming President, with an eye single to the welfare of the whole people. Grant's comprehensive promise is worth a thousand times more than the vaunted statesmanship of the Democratic candidates. Horatio Seymour, before his nomination, was publicly committed to doctrines diametrically opposed to those promulgated by his party, and he sacrificed his principles to his ambition in accepting the Tammany nomination and indorsing the Tammany platform. His readiness to abandon his acknowledged convictions at the behests of his party having thus been exposed, the people are warned at the outset that he will continue to obey in the future, as he has in the past, the commands of the leaders of his organization, his boasted statesmanship serving no other end than to frame excuses for new betrayals of the real interests of the American people. His triumph would be the signal for a revival of all the worst passions engendered by the Rebellion, and the people would be compelled to witness a reversal of all the verdicts won by the hard-earned victories of the war. Animated by the same spirit which prompted James Buchanan to say, "I am no longer James Buchanan, but the Democratic platform," Horatio Seymour, if elected, would become like his last Democratic prototype, the servant of the Southern conspirators, and under their guidance there could neither be economy, peace, quiet, nor protection for the loyal citizens of the United States.

HORATIO SEYMOUR is still in the speech-making line. Yesterday he discoursed to a large assemblage at Saratoga on agricultural topics, ignoring politics, and paying special attention to the watermelon prospects, which Horatio, as in his famous watermelon epistle, regards as unusually brilliant. After the watermelon speech a serenade was tendered the standard-bearer of the Democracy, and he again responded, this time very briefly, and without any reference, near or remote, to either the watermelon or Presidential prospect. Horatio was also inclined to be facetious, and while in this amiable mood he introduced to the audience General Gordon Granger, in these words:—

"We have with us to-night a gallant soldier, who has done much to sustain the character of New York upon the battle field."

What a covert sarcasm is herein implied upon his own course during the Rebellion. General Gordon Granger did do the State of New York and the country some service on the field of battle. But what a contrast is presented by his record, and that of the leader under whom he has now arrayed himself—Rosecrans, Hancock, McClernand, Granger, Custer, and Franklin—this is the Democratic roll of "White" Boys in Blue, and in close company with them are found Lee, and Beauregard, and Hampton, and Forrest, and almost every man of high or low repute who wore the uniform of grey. They are all now marshalled under Horatio's banner, and are all equally "representative in their reverence and regard for the Union!"

CHEERING!—Reports received from different parts of the State in regard to the manner in which the campaign is progressing are most encouraging. The Republican party is at work. Not only is it holding meetings, but it is quietly engaging and preparing for the fight. The great anxiety observable everywhere is as to Philadelphia. "What will the city do?" is the universal inquiry. If we but follow the example of the country, and work as hard, we predict a majority of over 20,000 in the Keystone State in October, and far more than that in November next.

LETTERS from gentlemen and ladies who are in the South continue to depict a most fearful state of disorganization. From one whom we know to be reliable we hear that as soon as a Northern man arrives in Mississippi, he is called the most opprobrious epithets by the gang of ruffians who loiter around the railroad stations, and if he escapes with his life he may be thankful. Like the palmy days of Kansas outrages, they beat every new settler if he is a free-trade man, and if he declares himself a slavery man, they beat him the more for telling them a falsehood. To steer between the two is impossible. Anarchy reigns in many portions. The dreadful case of tarring a woman, which was published yesterday, is the best commentary on the uncivilized condition of that region. What a contrast is presented from what could have been secured had but reason and Christianity been allowed to govern the action of the Southern people. Instead of business stagnation and social revolution, they would have had that vast influx of Northern capital which was ready to at once hasten to them the moment that the war was ended in spirit as well as in the body. Railroads would have developed resources as yet undreamt of. Enterprise would have marked every State, and the entire country been on the high road to renovation of the past. Instead of that we see to-day a spirit of rebellion rampant. No capital dares to enter the region cursed by such a source of villainy. The South is the strong man dead to all reason through his insane passion for riotous living. The spectacle is a sad one, and makes pertinent the question, what shall we do to arouse him? It requires some decided blow, and that blow must be given by the election of Grant and Colfax by a majority which will make further delusion impossible.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

THE ARCH STREET THEATRE opens for the season to-morrow night, with the leading members of the new stock company in Goldsmith's grand old comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*. The following will be the cast on the occasion:—

Miss Hardcastle	Mrs. John Drew
Young Marlow	Barton Hill
Tony Lumpkin	Robert Craig
Mr. Hardcastle	F. F. Mackay
Hastings	L. L. James
Sir Charles Marlow	W. Wallis
Diggory	S. Hemple
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Thayer
Miss Neville	Mrs. T. A. Creese

After the comedy, Miss Fanny Davenport will make her first appearance in this city as "Jenny Leatherlungs," in the farce of *Jenny Lind*, a most ridiculous affair, and yet one which will give the *debutante* a good opportunity for the display of her powers.

THE ENGLISH OPERA Company, presided over by Miss Caroline Richings, will commence a two weeks' engagement at the Arch Street Theatre on Monday evening of next week, opening with Flotow's delightful opera of *Martha*. Among the novelties promised during the season are *Il Trovatore* and *Crispino and the Fairy*. All the old favorites of the troupe are still connected with it.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE *The White Fawn*, with all its gorgeous spectacles and ballet still holds the boards. This is the fourth week, and the interest of the public appears to be undiminished. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE *Foul Play* is still under way, and promises to maintain its place for an indefinite period. The people have concluded to overlook its many crudities for the sake of their interest in the story, and the scene of the scuttling of the ship. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS are now increasing and substantiating the very favorable impression which they created last spring. The Seventh Street Opera House is crowded nightly with audiences that are kept throughout in the best possible good humor.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE a varied and entertaining programme is presented every evening.

DEFAMING GRANT.

How the Democracy Does Not Do It.

One of the Committee on Resolutions in the late Tammany Convention writes to the *Sun* and asks:—"Does the *World* desire to defeat Governor Seymour for the Presidency?" He then proceeds to say:—

Under what influence, and for what reason, does this paper persist in assaulting the military career and private character of General Grant, when it is a recognized fact in American politics that the abuse of a candidate by his enemies is more beneficial than the most elaborate encomiums of his friends? The attacks upon the character of General Grant characterizing the leading editorials of the *World*, are doing the Democracy and its candidates more injury than anything the Republican editors and orators can write and say. I was a member of the Democratic National Convention, and a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and (speaking after the manner of a modest man) believe I understand the sentiments of that body. The Convention appealed with sincerity to the "intelligence of the American people;" the *World* seems to rely for success upon the passions and prejudices of a portion of that people. These assaults by the metropolitan organ of the Democracy against the General of the Armies of the United States have already cost us thousands of independent and intelligent votes, and if persisted in will result in the defeat of Horatio Seymour. The simple question is, Does the *World* intend to accomplish this result?

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, Sept. 7 1868.

It has for a long time been clearly apparent to every intelligent observer in the canvass that the deliberate attempt being made by the *World* and other Democratic sheets to rob Grant of his military laurels, and make him out a "drunkard," "damnable butcher," "cotton speculator," etc. etc., was materially swelling the number of his supporters. The opposition could not have adopted a more suicidal mode of warfare. It has already, as the above writer declares, cost the party thousands of "independent and intelligent votes," and if persisted in will render every Northern State certain for Grant. Within a few days the *World* has seemingly woke up to a realization of this fact, and it has accordingly held up on its billingsgate and abuse.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

JUDGE WOODWARD ON GRANT.—The Democratic papers in this as well as other States are in the persistent habit of calling General Grant an intemperate man. These same papers will not dispute the authority of Hon. George W. Woodward, Democratic Congressman from the Twelfth District, lately renominated by his party, who, in a speech at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, two weeks ago, said:—"It is said that General Grant is intemperate. I know the charge to be false. My intimate social and military association with General Grant through nearly all his campaigns leads me, as an honest man, to declare that the worthy chieftain is not only innocent of this unjust charge, but that he is in every respect temperate, and in all the walks of life a gentleman."—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

THOMAS GALES FOSTER, OF Washington, D. C., the great Trance Medium, will address the public at CONCERT HALL, on SUNDAY MORNING at 11, and SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. All are invited to attend, free of charge, and hear the greatest Trance Medium speaker of the age. 9 11 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BEES AND PLATO.—AN ANcient writer tells us that bees hovered around the lips of Plato, attracted by his honeyed words. That is a classic fable; but it is a fact that our birds of beauty who flutter their plumes at Saratoga and Newport, prefer to all odors that scent the rural or the ocean air the entrancing fragrance of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief Sold by all druggists.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.

The course of instruction includes—
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, as practiced in the best business houses.
PENMANSHIP, both Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, BUSINESS PAPERS, BUSINESS PRACTICE, COMMERCIAL LAW, Etc. Etc.

The accumulated advantages which over Twenty-four Years have given us, and the improvements recently introduced, render the instructions at this institution unequalled.

The large number of its students, and the numerous applications received from business houses for its graduates, attest its standing among the business community.

Students received at any time, and not limited to set hours. Diplomas awarded on graduation. College now open.

EVENING SESSIONS commence Sept. 15.
Circulars furnished on application. 9 10 3trp

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, MARY MOHRMAN, a female child six years of age, has been murdered under circumstances of fiendish atrocity, by some person unknown; Now, therefore, I, MORTON McMICHAEL Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, do offer a

REWARD OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrator of this unparalleled crime.

Witness my hand, and the seal of the said city, this ninth day of September, A. D. 1868.

9 9 3t MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
5 28tO1

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION CONVENTION
PLUM STREET HALL, VINELAND, N. J.
SATURDAY, 12th inst., 7½ P. M., and all the next day. Convenient trains both ways.
9 11 2t] ALFRED H LOVE, President.
Lucretia Mott, Rachel W. Townsend,
Henry T. Child, M. D., H. C. Wright and others

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, and NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, held September 10, 1868, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 19th inst., and remain closed until the 1st of October.
9 11 f6t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the TITUSVILLE OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office No. 431 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, September 12, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, namely:—To reduce the Capital Stock, and to authorize the sale of the Real Estate of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC DIXON, Secretary.
Philadelphia Sept. 2, 1868. 9 2 7 11 3t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SEPTEMBER, 7, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th instant.
9 7 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

BEDS OF EASE, COMFORT, AND cleanliness, of superior and permanent elasticity, and at less cost than any other good beds are made from the patent Elastic Sponge. This article possesses no felting properties, and retains its elastic softness, being more durable than the best curled hair. 8 3 m w f §

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 41½ LIBRARY Street.
9 8 tf M. C. HONG, Chairman.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS'. No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange will include:—
PENN AND MAIDEN STREETS, S. E. Corner—Valuable Wharf.
PINE, No. 236—Modern Residence
BROAD, opposite the Academy of Music—Large Lot.
THIRD AND WILLOW, S. E. Corner—Valuable Stores
SEVENTH (North), No. 1427—Modern Dwelling.
SHACKAMAXON, No. 1043—Brick Dwelling.
NEW, No. 321—Modern Dwelling.
RIVER DELAWARE—25 Acres, Mansion and Lots at Pavonia, near Camden N. J.
SANSOM, No. 1212—Brick Dwelling.
TWENTY-FOURTH (North), No. 748—Desirable Dwelling, etc.
UNION, No 332—Genteel Dwelling
GRAVER'S LANE, Montgomery county—Valuable Lot.
LAUREL, No. 46—Brick Dwelling.
OTIS—Lot of Ground.
PALMYRA, N. J.—2 Brick Dwellings.
LUZERNE COUNTY—10 Acres, Country Place.
GROUND RENT—$36 a year.
STOCKS.
10 shares West Chester and Media Railroad, preferred.
733 shares McMillan Oil Company, Venango county.
1 share Mercantile Library Company.
3 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
19 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
12 shares Central Transportation Company.
11 shares Locust Gap Improvement Company.
10 shares Horticultural Hall.
25 shares Western National Company.
100 shares North American Life and Accident Insurance Company.
$10,000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad first mortgage.
20 $1000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company.
5 shares Academy Music.
100 shares Lehigh Zinc Company.
120 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad. [9 11 3t

HAVANA ORANGES, PINEAPPLES, Bananas, and Ginger, arrived by steamer, for sale. J. COSTAS, No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue. 9 11 2t*

CLOTHING.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER!"

No! She don't!
She stoops to make herself very ridiculous!
She has the "GRECIAN BEND."
That is what ails her.
She thinks it is pretty.
But most folks think it is uncomfortable.

And it is furthermore true, that it makes her look like a sick Kangaroo; and the young men, too, as the sight they view, say you may depend they don't intend to marry the girls with the "*Grecian Bend.*" But they want the girls with the merry curls, and a cheerful smile on the rosy cheek; and not with the Bend of the clumsy Greek; that is the style of the girls they seek. And, when they seek them, they go in clothes, rich, stylish, *splendid*; such as those which the best sort of gentlemen, one and all buy for cash at our

BROWN STONE HALL!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE
GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country:

Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,
FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,
No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,
No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,
FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.
No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,
8 22 mwf1m4p BOSTON.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 8 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, aged 20 years. Would assist or take the entire charge of a family, or would engage in some business. Would like to have her little girl occasionally. City or Country. Would leave Pennsylvania. Address, for three weeks, S. C. P., TELEGRAPH Office. 2t*

MONEY WANTED IN VARIOUS SUMS on first mortgages in the city of Camden and sundry parts of South Jersey. Interest 7 per cent. Apply to LEDYARD & BARLOW,
9 11 1t* No. 19 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE BUSIness as Salesman in a Retail House Furnishing Store. Address A. B. C., Station A, 41 S. Eighteenth street, Philadelphia. 9 11 3t*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN a large Retail House Furnishing Store. Address A., Box No. 2808 Philada. Post Office. 9 11 3t*

DRY GOODS.

OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OFFER
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,
New and Beautiful Styles
DRESS FABRICS,
INCLUDING
IRISH POPLINS,
SILK SERGES,
WORSTED SERGES,
CHANGEABLE SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
9 5 smw§t

SELLING OFF!
TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK
FOR SALE.

Established Twenty-Seven Years,
(TEN OF WHICH IN PRESENT LOCATION.)

The undersigned announces to the public that he will sell, at and
BELOW COST,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF
SILKS, RIBBONS, SATINS, RUCHES, VELVETS, FLOWERS, Etc.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF
REAL LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, IMITATION LACES, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS.
TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST,
TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT St.,
9 7mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

1868.
PIM BROS. & CO.
FIRST QUALITY
IRISH POPLINS,
IN ALL COLORS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 25rp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THIRTY DAYS
I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
THE
SURPLUS STOCK,
Brought from the Old Store,
CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT
AT THE NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.
4 6mwf6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §p

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 1 26 1m4p*

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest else where, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every pur chaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SUITS for parlor, SUITS for walking—
SUITS for public men to talk in—
SUITS for dress, and SUITS to work in,
SUITS for exquisites to flirt in.
SUITS for men both short and tall
SUITS to suit you, one and all.
To No. 824 Chesnut street, STOKES & Co.,
For Fashionable Clothing you must go.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON GOOD DIGESTION.—"Weakness of the Stomach" is the source of more evils than were contained in Pandora's box. Debility, headache, nervous tremors, palpitation of the heart, and local pains innumerable are its direct consequences. It obscures the intellect and gives birth to the most absurd and incoherent fancies; incapacitates a man for business, and renders persistent exertion next to impossible. Yet, strange to say, *indigestion is the most neglected of all ailments.* And this is the more extraordinary from the fact that an absolute, infallible specific for the disorder can be obtained in every city, town, and village of the United States.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS takes as wide a range as the malady which it cures. It pervades every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere, and its celebrity as a tonic and alterative is everywhere established. It is due to the common sense of the American public to say that the demand for it is immense, and continually on the increase; but still thousands continue to suffer from dyspepsia, with the great fact staring them in the face that a remedy for it exists, as it were, within arm's length of every sufferer. Such is the inconsistency of human nature! Day by day, however, the number of those who manifest this insane indifference to their own health and comfort diminishes; and the time will come, it is confidently believed, when the disease will be expelled from the category of prevalent disorders by this incomparable alterative and restorative.

WARM WEATHER AND SICKNESS.—Individuals suffering from affections of the Liver, Kidneys, general derangement of the system, with prostrating debility, will find Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" to be the best suited to their ailments. They are really "*Utili dulci*"—the useful with the agreeable—simply the pure juice of the grape, made bitter with the most simple herbs and roots. Sold by Druggists.

THE "NEW REPUBLIC."—A live literary Family Newspaper, published at Camden, N. J. Is an excellent advertising medium, circulating in West and South Jersey. Sample copies sent upon receipt of five cents. Terms $2·00 per year in advance. Subscriptions and advertisements, a limited number only of which appear, solicited. Job printing, handbills, etc., printed on the briefest notice.

H. L. BONSALL, Publisher.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

MORFORD—MULLIN.—On September 9, by Rev. Noah M. Price, at the bride's residence, No. 903 N. Twelfth street, WILLIAM H. MORFORD, Esq., to Miss HANNAH MULLIN, both of this city.

RALSTON—NEWCOMB.—In Boston, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. S. F. Upham, Mr. SAMUEL RALSTON, of this city, to Miss LIZZIE A. NEWCOMB, of Boston.

ZANE—HAY.—August 17 ultimo, at No. 8 Harrison street, by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. WILLIAM N. ZANE to Miss ELIZABETH HAY, all of this city.

DIED.

DAWES.—On the 9th instant, SAMUEL DAWES, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family, also Nevada Tribe, No. 76, I. O. of Red Men, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2148 N. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

DE HAVEN.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. M. A. DE HAVEN, wife of Charles E. De Haven, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, corner of Broadway and Bridge avenue, Camden, N. J., on Monday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. (New York papers please copy.) ***

GREENLEE.—On the 10th instant, JAMES B. B. GREENLEE, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1105 Milton street (Eleventh street, below Christian), on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

McBRIDE.—On the 10th instant, Mr. PATRICK McBRIDE, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1221 N. Fourth street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MAUPAY.—On Monday evening, the 7th instant, SAMUEL MAUPAY, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Rising Sun, Germantown avenue, on Saturday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to North Laurel Hill.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

DAVIS & HARVEY,
AUCTIONEERS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1865.
Fifteen Years Previous Experience.
STORE, No. 421 WALNUT STREET.

Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x50 feet.

SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION. 8 21m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 859§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 285p§

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
8 8 tuf rp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
9 2wfm3mrp New Orleans.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1001 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
8 28 fmwlm No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, SITUated No. 1016 CHERRY Street. Apply to

W. H. JONES,
9 5 7t No. 1625 MARKET Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—By special act of the Legislature, the Association are authorized to eject all disorderly or improper persons from their premises; also, to prohibit the occupancy or obstruction of the highways. All of which will be strictly enforced, with the penalties attached.

The Association appeals to the public to give the high class of Exhibitions advertised for FRIDAY, 11th, and MONDAY, 14th insts. a liberal support, in order to insure their continuance hereafter. 9 11 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst. At 3 o'clock P. M. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Premium $2000.

$1500 to first horse. $500 to second horse.

SAMUEL McLAUGHLIN enters b. h. MOUNTAIN BOY.

DANIEL PIFER enters b m. LADY THORN.

The above horses are now the fastest public trotting horses in the world.

The privilege of a member in roducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start for the Park from LIBRARY Street at 2 30 o'clock P. M.

Admission $1. 9 10 3t

RACES AT POINT BREEZE PARK.—Pools between Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy, for MONDAY next, will sell SATURDAY EVENING, at DONOHUE'S, S. W. corner NINTH and SANSOM Streets. 9 10 5t

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10m rp

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
SELECT
Classical, Scientific and Commercial School
for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY September 14, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 8 21 1m

N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies. No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14. Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post.

T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
8 28 fm4t 9 9 wfm6t Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwflm*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7.

J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, WEST GREEN Street, corner of Seventeenth. Duties to be resumed Sept. 14.

9 7 6t*] Rev. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M. Principal.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARDing School for Boys, reopens WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868. Address Rev. H. T. WELLS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 9 3 12t*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.

9 1 tuthslm E. & J. ROGERS.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1827 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL REsume his Lessons September 14, No. 234 South FIFTEENTH street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 508 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 tf

CARPETINGS.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

WORMS! WORMS!

Those pests of childhood, that undermine the Constitution, and render life miserable are effectually removed by the use of

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS,

a most pleasant, safe, and reliable remedy, daily prescribed by physicians. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
9 8 tf No. 602 ARCH Street.

PAPER.
50 TONS 50 TONS
Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,
OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,
9 8 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,
Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA
TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S
OFFICE,
Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.
ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, . . $5,000,000
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.
HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
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ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Am. Ex. Co., New York.
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O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer.
HON. A. K. MCCLURE Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300 000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900 000,000 and an enormous domestic trade besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence, If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,
To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the
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Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,
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1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

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"Mariana Rita;" genuine Vuelta Abajoe Leaf throughout. Equal to leading imported Cigars. Nineteen varieties. (Retailed $8 to $12 per hundred.)

"Fra Diavolo"—all Vuelta Abajoe Fillers. Five varieties. (Retailed $6 to $8 per hundred.)

"Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc. (Retailed $4 to $6 per hundred.)

Send for Circular, etc. We will gladly give any information to consumers—and direct them where they can purchase our Cigars genuine and cheapest.

We are importing Havana Cigars by every steamer at low rates under amended Tariff.

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9 10 15t 5p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3mip

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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The Union Pacific Railroad Co,
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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
FOR SALE AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $460,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,060,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 2m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 28 PHILADELPHIA.

780 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
September 1, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet's French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20§ 5p

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A Decrease of 802 Millions in Three Years—Important and Interesting Facts—Speech of Edward Atkinson, of Boston.

At the Massachusetts Republican Convention at Worcester, Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, made to it the following important speech upon the finances. He proves conclusively that the actual debt of the nation has been reduced during the last three years by more than $800,000,000, or one-fourth of the whole, and that, even after the recent large reductions of taxation, the payment of the principal will continue rapidly enough to extinguish the whole early in the next century. The contrast between the reckless extravagance of the last Democratic administration and the economy of the present Congress nowhere appears more clearly than in these official figures.

The net result of thirty-five months of economy and taxation is this:—

Debt of the United States:—

August 1, 1865, ...	$3,287,733,329
June 30, 1868, ...	2,485,000,000
Reduction, ...	$802,733,329

Gentlemen: In a short address I propose to justify, not to defend, the fiscal policy of the Republican party. As the honored Chairman of our State Central Committee has well said, its fiscal record needs no defense. It is a record of which we may well be proud.

In speaking to you I shall pass rapidly over the details, but you will find all my statements verified in detail in the printed reports.

If there is any merit in the following analysis of the expenditures of the last three years, I can only claim the plan and method upon which it is pieced before you. All the data have been furnished me by the Hon. David A. Wells. I long since perceived that the statement commonly accepted as that of the maximum debt of the United States was not one which covered the liability of the Government on the 1st of August, 1865, by many millions of dollars.

THE DEBT IN 1865.

I knew this from the fact that the manufacturing corporations with which I am myself connected, held at that date several millions of dollars of claims upon the Government through the contractors to whom we had sold material for the tents and clothing for the army, for which they had then had no settlement. These accounts were afterwards allowed, and we took our pay in 7·3-10 notes, most of which we sold to the various savings banks of Massachusetts from whom we had borrowed the money to enable us to do the work and furnish the goods. These notes were, of course, converted into 5-20 bonds by the savings banks, and now form a portion of the debt which the Democratic party proposes to repudiate by issuing greenbacks, or in other words, substituting failed paper bearing no interest, for a debt not yet due; the avowed purpose of the Southern wing of the party, who at least may claim the meed of praise for their bold avowal, being to render the greenback valueless and then to repudiate it. In this scheme they are led by George H. Pendleton, and covertly supported by Horatio Seymour, it being now asserted by his supporters that he has retracted his previous views, and that there is a substantial agreement between himself and Pendleton as to what should be the fiscal policy of the country.

HIS STATEMENTS ARE OFFICIAL.

I have said that I have been able to make the statements which are included in this address by the aid of my friend, David A. Wells, special commissioner of the revenue, to whom I applied in order that I might have the force of an official statement to prove my position. Of the value of his official statement you are well aware. No man stands higher in the confidence of the people, and no man deserves that confidence more. With a single eye to the truth he gives to his work the force of an enthusiasm rarely to be found, and hence the power and value of every document that comes from his hand. For the use I have made of the figures which he has given to me in answer to my questions, I alone am responsible, and I desire that he shall have the credit of all the facts here stated, and I invite the blame of those who will charge me with perverting them to party purposes. The Democratic party fears the truth, and will make this charge. I trust this may not long be so. The name of Democrat, in its true significance, is one which I honor and cherish, and I hope the day is not far off when it shall no longer be prostituted to the purposes of a party which denies every principle indicated by its name, and which has been the party of despotism and of oppression ever since it came to man's estate; a party which now rests its chance of success upon the ignorance of its followers and proposes to inaugurate war, fraud, and violence, under the lead of Seymour and Blair. We demand peace and an honest administration, and under the wise control of General Grant these we will have.

CONFIRMED BY MR. BOUTWELL.

I also desire to say that I did not fully realize the great importance or the force of the statement of the real maximum debt of the United States, at a given date, until I read the speech of Hon. George S. Boutwell upon the Funding bill, in which speech is a compact statement substantially agreeing with the exhibit I am about to make. The condition of active war terminated with the surrender of the Rebel armies in April, 1865, but the condition of passive war did not then cease, nor will it cease until every citizen of the Southern States shall be safe under the protection of loyal State Governments, elected by the ballots of all freemen or freedmen—free not only from the chains of slavery, but from the fear of violence or fraud by which they are now intimidated.

WHAT DID WE OWE IN 1865?

The ascertained debt of the United States on the first day of April, 1865, as entered upon the books of the Treasury Department, amounted to $2,366,955,077. Four months later, on the 1st of August, 1865, the debt represented upon the books amounted to $2,757,689,571; and the latter sum has been assumed of late to have been the maximum debt of the country at any one time. But such was very far from being the fact. These figures represent only the amount of debt actually entered upon the books of the Treasury Department, but there existed at that time a liability for a very large sum not then entered, but for which the Government was bound as much as if the bonds had then been issued. A liability since recognized and since paid. At that time the Democratic party leaders asserted what they now find it convenient to forget, viz:—that the burden of debt imposed upon the country by the war was three to four thousand million dollars, and for once they were right; the true liability of the United States, caused by the war which the Democratic party of the South had waged upon the Government, amounted in the year 1866 to the sum of $3,287,733,329; and since that date the Republican party has paid over $800,000,000, or one-quarter of the principal of the entire debt, besides paying the interest.

HOW IT WAS REDUCED.

In proof of this statement, let us now review the financial history of the Government from April 1, 1865, to June 30 1868, the close of the last fiscal year, a period of three years and three months of quasi peace.

AND FIRST AS TO REVENUE.

The receipts from the customs have been as follows:—

April 1 to June 30, 1865 . .	$30,014,387
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866 .	179,046,651
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867 .	176,417,810
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868 .	163,500,000
Total	$547,978,848

INTERNAL REVENUE.

April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865 .	$42,508,820
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866 .	310,906,984
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867 .	265,920,474
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868 .	193,000,000
Total	$812,336,278

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

The receipts under this head have been derived from the following sources, enumerated in the order of their importance:—First, Premium on sales of gold. Second, Sales of military and naval stores, and of captured and abandoned property. Third, Direct taxes. Fourth, Public lands. The receipts from the last having been comparatively inconsiderable.

April 1, 1865 to June 30, 1865 .	$10,995,955
July 1, 1865 to " 30, 1866 .	69,759,154
" 1, 1866 to " 30, 1867 .	48,188,660
" 1, 1867 to " 30, 1868 .	49,800,000
Total	$178,743,769

RECAPITULATION.

Customs.	$548,978,536
Internal Revenue. . . .	812,336,278
Miscellaneous	178,743,769
Total	$1,540,058,583

The above total therefore represents the exact amount which the Treasury of the United States has received from sources other than loans since the close of the war.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY?

And now we come to the main question. In what manner has this sum of money amounting to three-fifths the present amount of the public debt been disposed of? This is a question which the people have a right to ask, and which I propose to answer—to answer in the most simple and straightforward manner, and in a manner which can be verified by any man who will take the pains to examine the finance reports of the last three years, issued by Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. Although active hostilities virtually ended with the surrender of the great Rebel armies in April, 1865, the expenses of the war did not and of necessity could not cease at once. The military and naval forces were at that time in a state of the greatest efficiency. In number they approximated to a million of men in active service, and preparations had been made for prosecuting the war at all points with the greatest energy during the ensuing season.

WAR EXPENSES AFTER THE WAR.

It was obviously impossible for the Government to say to its million of soldiers and sailors the moment the Rebels laid down their arms—Go! we have no further use for you! To the sick, wounded, and disabled—take care of yourselves! To the owners of half constructed vessels, and to those who had contracted in good faith to supply food, clothing and ordnance—we repudiate our contracts and refuse your supplies! No; all these matters were to be settled upon principles of justice, honor and humanity; but to accomplish such a result the treasury found itself in a position of embarrassment and danger which few either knew or appreciated. The credit of the Government had become greatly impaired, the 7 3-10 loan was selling at less than par even in currency, and all other means adopted for raising money during the preceding year had proved or were then proving comparative failures. There were in April, 1865, accounts passed for payment—and overdue—to the extent of over one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, while all the available cash funds, coin, and currency, which the Government could then command was less, all told, than seventeen millions of dollars.

OUR CREDIT LOW.

Treasury vouchers, issued for supplies to the army and navy, were being sold with difficulty by their holders at from ten to twenty per cent. discount, the pay of the army itself was and had for months been largely in arrears. Horatio Seymour and other rich Democrats were then refusing, as they had always refused, to subscribe for or to hold the bonds of the United States. In short, the Treasury was so near to absolute bankruptcy that the old officials, to whom almost alone these facts were known, dreaded the collapse which they feared might come at any day. But fortunately the system of internal revenue, the establishment of which had been only too long delayed, was beginning to prove effective, and the receipts from this source and from the renewal of subscriptions to the 7·30 loan tided the Treasury over a most critical period. The inevitable result was, however, that large payments, the liability for which actually existed during the time, and which were properly part and parcel of the expenses of active war, were carried over into the year succeeding the war, and were then largely paid from the enormous receipts of revenue of that year.

BACK PAY OF TROOPS.

This liability for back pay, for the pay of the troops to the date of their possible discharge—for their transportation, and for the settlement of contracts, formed a part of the debt of the United States on the 1st of April or on the 1st of August, 1865, as much as if it had all been settled and the bonds issued and entered upon the books of the Treasury Department. These disbursements, under the direction of the War Department, from the 1st of April, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1866, a period of only fifteen months, were as follows:—

April 1 to June 30, 1865 . .	$414,196,377
July 1 to September 30, 1865 .	165,369,237
October 1 to December 31, 1865 .	68,122,541
January 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866 .	50,857,923
Total 15 months . . .	$698,546,078

During the same period the expenditures made under the direction of the Navy Department were as follows:—

April 1, 1865, to December 31, 1865	$58,847,889
January 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866 .	17,461,884
Total 15 months . . .	$76,519,773

It thus appears that the disbursements made under the direction of the Army and Navy Department during the fifteen months immediately succeeding April 1, 1865, the month in which the Rebel armies surrendered, amounted to $774,865,851.

WE OWED THIS IN APRIL, 1865.

It is estimated that a very large proportion of this sum, not less than $400,000,000, was on account of expenses incurred and accounts rendered from three to twelve months prior to the termination of active hostilities, and which had been allowed by the Treasury to remain unliquidated, simply by reason of great financial embarrassments. The remainder is made up mainly of the following items:—

Pay of the army 15 months. .	$206,000,000
Commissary and Quartermaster's Department for subsistence and transportation, about . .	60,000,000
Medical and Hospital Department	17,337,000
Arrears of pay of discharged or deceased soldiers	16,189,000
Bounties	10,429,000
Prize money paid by Navy Department.	3,875,072

It is therefore not only legitimate but strictly in accordance with the facts, to assume that this large expenditure of nearly eight hundred million dollars from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866, was in every sense a war expenditure, and that it was a liability on the 1st of August, 1865, the date on which our debt appeared to be at its maximum by the Treasury books, as much as if 7 3-10 notes or 5-20 bonds had been issued and entered upon the ledger; and this expenditure is to be measured and estimated by the same standards as those by which the expenditures of the active war are adjudged to have been necessary and unavoidable on the one hand, or unnecessary and inexpedient on the other.

THIS IS NOT ALL.

But the liability which existed at that date was even more. There were the debts which humanity and honor alike have imposed upon the country, and which Congress has recognised and paid. We were then liable for pensions, for the equalization of bounties, for further arrears of pay of deceased soldiers, for the claims of States, for the property of loyal men destroyed, for additional prize money, for the reconstruction of the Rebellious States, for the care of the freedmen, and for the burial of the dead. The amount of these liabilities which have been recognized and paid, and which are not included in the previous statement, is as follows:—

Pensions	$62,828,955
Bounties	49,382,859
Prize money	1,642,099
Reimbursing States for war expenditures	12,330,188
Claims of loyal men . . .	11,111,300
Freedmen's Bureau . . .	5,617,000
Miscellaneous, including all expenses of reconstruction and national cemeteries, estimated .	3,000,000
	$145,912,401
Add to this the expense of the army and navy for 15 months, as previously stated . . .	774,865,851
And we have a total of . . .	$920,778,252
And in this total we have the sum to be added to the debt as it stood upon the books of the Treasury, April 1, 1865 . .	2,366,955,077
Making the aggregate of . .	$3,287,733,329

which was the actual maximum of the war debt, being the expenses of the war not paid as they were incurred.

THE DEBT THEN AND NOW.

Bear in mind that these figures are all official, carefully prepared for me by Hon. David A. Wells, in order that I might defend the credit of the United States against all comers.

WHAT IS OUR DEBT NOW?

At the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it was . . .	$2,511,000,000
But in this amount there were included $26,000,000 of bonds loaned to the Pacific Railroad, and to be paid by them	26,000,000
Net debt	$2,485,000,000

WE HAVE PAID OFF $802,733,329.

The present debt, deducted from the maximum debt in 1865, proves the actual payment during three years of quasi peace of $802,733,329, or about one-quarter of our entire war liability. Our net debt is a little more at this date, owing to the Alaska purchase, the further advance of bonds to the Pacific Railroad, and the reduction of the revenue from the frauds of the whisky ring before the tax on whisky was reduced. And now we begin to see to what purpose the revenue of the past three years has been applied. But another great war liability has accrued in that period, viz:—the interest upon the war debt, amounting from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, in coin and currency, to $438,484,883. We can now strike the balance between our income and our war expenditures:—

Income, 3¼ years . . .		$1,540,058,583
War debt . . .	$802,733,329	
War interest paid .	438,484,883	
		1,241,218,212
Ordinary expenses . . .		$298,840,371

including the cost of the late Indian war, and about $10,000,000 paid under the direction of the Engineer Bureau for river and harbor improvement.

NO EXTRAVAGANCE.

This is the sum and substance of all the charges of extravagance and waste. If it shall be claimed that the whole problem should be stated in currency the result is not changed, only our income and our war interest will each appear a little larger. The premiums on sales of gold having been included in the miscellaneous receipts, the only addition we have to make is to add to the war interest the premium on about two-thirds of the amount paid in gold at an average rate of forty per cent., say $112,000,000. Our statement will then stand:—

Income 3¼ years . . .		$1,540,058,583
And value of premium on gold interest paid		112,000,000
Income in currency . .		1,652,058,583
War debt paid .	$802,733,329	
Interest . . .	438,484,883	
Premium on gold .	112,000,000	1,353,218,212
Ordinary expenses . . .		$298,840,371

or a little less than $92,000,000 a year.

The expenses of the last fiscal year under the Democratic administration of James Buchanan amounted to	$73,841,000
equal to a currency equivalent at the average of 140 for gold, the rate [at which our expenditures should be taken if our currency expenses be reduced to gold, to .	$107,577,400

THE GOVERNMENT CHEAPER THAN BUCHANAN'S.

It therefore appears that the expenses of the Government under the direction of a Republican Congress, hampered by a hostile Executive, have been at the rate of $15,500,000 less per annum than the expenses under the last year of Democratic rule. We claim that they might fairly have exceeded any honest expenditure in 1860, for we have five or six millions more population and a vast extent of new territory to guard and control. If it shall be alleged that we have included all the expenses of the War and Navy departments for fifteen months after April, 1865, as war expenses, and that there would have been a moderate expenditure under any circumstances, we will admit it; but the expenses of the Indian war, estimated at $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, and the amount expended on river and harbor improvements ($10,000,000) for which we have made no allowance, but have included as ordinary expenses would fully offset this claim. It would therefore appear that when partisans charge the Republican Congress with extravagance they charge the last Democratic administration with far greater.

WHERE BUCHANAN'S MONEY WENT.

But we are fully prepared to admit their charge of excessive expenditure against both administrations. The expenditure made under James Buchanan, of $77,841,000 in gold, amounting to a present currency equivalent to $107,577,400, was largely used to arm and equip the rebel States in order that they might wage war against the Government. The extravagant expenditure of the last three years has been made in consequence of the appointment to and maintenance in office of corrupt officials by Andrew Johnson. We will now close this branch of our subject, but let us first recapitulate our figures.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

We have proved that the ordinary expenses of the Government for three years and a quarter, including the suppression of Indian hostilities, and nearly $10,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, have been at less rates than during the last fiscal year prior to the war.

We have proved that to the alleged maximum debt, August 1, 1865 .	$2,757,689,571
There must be added a portion of the liability of $920,778,252, which existed April 1, and of which there was still unsettled on the 1st August the sum of .	530,043,758
And we then have the actual maximum debt	$3,287,733,329

IN WHAT FORM WAS THIS DEBT?

1st. Due within three years.

1st—The liability not then entered upon the books was all recognized and settled within three years, and most of it was due and paid within one year . . .		$530,043,758
2d—The debt upon the books was mostly due at short date, and consisted of the following obligations:—		
Overdue, on which interest had ceased		1,503,020
Compound interest notes due in 1866 and 1867		217,024,160
7 3-10 Treasury notes due in 1867 and 1868		830,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness due in 1866		85,093,000
Temporary loan on 10 days' notice, 5 and 6 per cent. . .		107,148,713
One and two year notes at 5 per cent.		33,954,230
Suspended requisitions . . .		2,111,000
6 per cent. bonds issued before the war, and due in 1867 and 1868 .		18,323,592
Total debt due within 3 years,		$1,825,201,473
Due Debt on Demand.		
Notes known as Legal-tender notes or "greenbacks" which the Republican party now recognizes as a debt due on demand and has paid in part or proposes to pay or to fund in interest bearing bonds . . .	$433,160,569	
Fractional currency .	26,344,742	
	$459,505,311	
Less cash in Treasury	88,218,055	$371,287,256
Funded Debt.		
Old five per cents., due in 1871 and 1874 .	$27,022,000	
5 per cent. 10-40 bonds due in 1904 . .	172,770,100	
6 per cent. bonds due in 1882 and 1884 .	606,569,500	
Bonds issued to the Pacific railroad, due 1895	1,258,000	
		1,091,244,600
Maximum debt . . .		$3,287,733,329

FORM OF THE DEBT IMPROVED.

If we analyze the form of our debt as it existed June 30, 1866, amounting net to only $2,485,000,000, we find that it was all substantially consolidated into long loans, the payment of none of which can be demanded before 1880, except the currency debt represented by the legal tender demand notes amounting now to only $356,000,000. And for the funding of these notes the Republican party passed an act which failed to become a law by the *laches* of Andrew Johnson.

THE PARTY OF HONESTY.

We then claim that the Republican party has proved its intention to meet the liabilities of the country by honest payment, and to remove from the people at the earliest moment the curse of an inconvertible paper currency. I have never been entirely convinced of the necessity for the issue of the legal-tender notes as a war measure until I entered upon the review of our finances, of which I am now giving you the results. I challenge any one to deny that this exhibit proves that the finances of the country have been managed by the Republican party with a success never before known in the history of the world. Would that I had the eloquence of Gladstone, that I might excite in you as much interest in these dry details as their importance demands.

RESULTS ATTAINED.

From this review of the finances of the last three years it is manifest that if the nation has submitted to excessive taxation, and has made an extraordinary effort to free itself from financial embarrassment, it has something real and substantial to show for it. It has secured substantial relief from the burden of debt in spite of that worst form of taxation upon consumers, that involved in the use of inconvertible paper money forced into circulation under the dire necessity of war, and which the Republican party proposes to remedy by doing justice to the noteholders, and making their legal tender notes as good as gold, while the Democratic party propose to continue indefinitely this burden by issuing greenbacks until they become worthless.

TRUE POLICY OF FUNDING.

Here let me enforce the point so well made by Governor Boutwell in his speech upon the Funding bill. Congress should never authorize a loan even at a low rate of interest upon over ten years, without retaining the right to pay it at its option after that period. We seem to have lost our financial courage since the war ended. During the war we issued five-twenty and ten-forty loans, assuming that we should want to pay the whole or a portion at an early date. The fraudulent proposition of the Democratic party, seconded by a few weak Republicans, to substitute bonds bearing no interest for the five-twenty bonds, thus defrauding our creditors without paying our debt, has, for the time being, prevented us from availing ourselves of the privilege of real payment and has kept our rate of interest very high; but let us keep our faith in the nation and not give up the idea of paying the debt within twenty or thirty years. We have paid $800,000,000 of our debt in the last three years, and at least $200,000,000 of extra interest or guaranty, the latter paid in consequence of the dishonest purposes of the Democratic party. One Republican member of Congress in Maine, one in Missouri, and I know not how many more, have been or will be rejected by their constituents solely because they were weak enough to be misled by the false counsels of false leaders.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

We have collected this billion of dollars under tax and tariff laws whose justification is in the revenue they have yielded. Judged upon their own merits they appear to have been enacted in haste, ill devised and calculated to make the burden of taxation much more onerous than it need be. The internal revenue law has been revised and made simple, the tariff needs yet more to be simplified, in order that as much or more revenue may be derived from it, with less injury to the people who pay the tax imposed by the tariff, viz:—the consumers of foreign goods. If, then, under all these difficulties, we have in three years paid one-quarter of our debt, shall we take fifty, forty, or even thirty years to pay the other three-quarters? Let us not listen to such a proposal; let us not put upon our children a burden we can so easily remove. We have groaned under heavy taxation, but had we not paid war debt and war interest—had we borrowed instead of paying—our debt would now be over $3,800,000,000.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

We have reduced our taxes $167,000,000 per annum, and when George H. Pendleton alleges that the taxes now amount to $500,000,000 a year, he wilfully asserts what he knows to be false. We may well repeat the pertinent question put, we believe, by Hon. William Whiting, "Are Pendleton and the Democratic leaders intentionally attempting to destroy the credit of the nation, in order that we may be unable to obtain the means to put down the new rebellion which they propose to inaugurate?" But what is far more important, we have reduced expenses yet more.

For the year ending June 30, 1865, the expenses of the War Department were......	$1,031,323,000
For the year ending June 30 1868, the entire expenses of the army proper, excluding bounties, State claims and other legacies of the war, were......................	56,612,000
For the current year the estimates are less than	40,000,000
The expenses for the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 1865, were...	123,000,000
Year ending June 30, 1868.........................	25,770,000
Estimate for the current year.....................	17,300,000

We are charged by Mr. Pendleton with heavy deficiency bills, but we reply that they are rendered necessary by the frauds of the honorable Democrats of the whisky ring kept in office by Andrew Johnson.

STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY.

We have ceased the rapid reduction of debt, and our taxes are not now excessive, but perhaps ill-adjusted. At the present rate per head of less than $9, our entire debt, with interest calculated at six per cent. for the next five years and at five per cent. thereafter, and with an allowance for ordinary expenses far greater than we are now paying—I say making all these allowances, the rate of $8·60 per head will pay our debt before the year 1884 has ended. Why, gentlemen, we do not begin to realize our power—we do not begin to know our strength, we are scared by a mirage, and we propose to put off twenty, thirty, aye, even fifty years, what we can easily do in ten. We do not need to issue a long loan to obtain a low rate of interest. Canada has just borrowed $7,500,000 at 4 per cent. and $2,500,000 at 5 per cent., and the whole amount was taken on twenty years by the Rothschilds at 105½. The finance minister of Canada expects to place $10,000,000 more on still better terms.

WHY INTEREST IS HIGH.

All we pay above four per cent. interest is the guarantee charged us by capitalists because we indulge ourselves in the luxury of Democratic party leaders like Pendleton, Seymour, Hampton, Forrest and the like. I have said that we don't know our strength, let us try to realize it by a glance at some of the elements of our future prosperity.

WHERE STRENGTH COMES FROM.

First—Immigration. Since the termination of the war, as I am informed by Mr. Wells, over nine hundred thousand natives of foreign countries have sought a permanent home in the United States. These immigrants are known to bring with them specie, or its equivalent, to the average amount of $70 per head, while their average value to the country as producers (and it is from production alone that we can collect taxes) cannot be estimated at less than the average value of an able-bodied laborer in the South, prior to the war, viz., $1000 per capita. Immigration, therefore, since the war has added $63,000,000 directly, and $900,000,000 indirectly to the wealth and resources of the country. And here let me point out an effect of the Pacific Railroad upon future immigration. I believe the force of Chinese laborers who are now constructing the Pacific end of that road are but the advance guard of a mighty host who will establish a new "central flowery kingdom" upon the dry plains between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains. These plains can only be cultivated by irrigation, in which method the Chinese are the most expert people in the world. But still further and more important yet. While the white can and the black does cultivate cotton, I believe the Chinese will perform the work more cheaply, and that they will settle upon the rich cotton fields of Arkansas and Texas now cultivated to the extent of only half of one per cent. of their area. To the cotton climate and to the method of cultivation the Chinaman is perfectly adapted. He is temperate and frugal, and his persistent industry is exactly fitted to the light but continuous labor required in the production of cotton.

INDUSTRY GROWING.

Second. Here let me again quote the language of Mr. Wells, as I have his high authority for the statement:—"Since the termination of the war more iron furnaces have been erected, more pig iron smelted; more bars rolled, more steel made, more coal mined; more lumber sawed and hewed, more vessels built upon our inland waters, more houses constructed; more manufactories of different kinds started, more cotton spun and woven, more petroleum collected, refined, and exported—than in any equal period in the history of the country, either before, during or since the war."

RAILROADS EXTENDING.

Third. We may say that during the war, or soon after its commencement, the railroad system of the North was made a unit by the completion of various connections, and it will never be known how much this added to our war power. But I will again quote Mr. Wells; he says, "Since the termination of the war over five thousand miles of new railroad have been constructed and opened for use in the United States, to say nothing of the lines in the Southern States which have been restored and reopened." Gentlemen, when you hear us who are business men complaining of dulness and stagnation, please refer to the tables of the comparative receipts of several of the great railroads which are given week by week in the *Financial Chronicle*, and when you see how they increase year by year, although rates are lower, ask who exchanges all these commodities on which the freight is paid, and then consider whether the use of paper money may not have induced too many men to engage in exchange, or to become traders rather than producers.

AGRICULTURE MORE PRODUCTIVE.

Fourth. The agricultural products of the United States have steadily increased both in quantity and value since the termination of the war, and the product of agriculture increased in quantity all through the war. We are rapidly restoring the number of animals, both horses and cattle, to their normal proportion. It may be that this year the crop of grain will be in full proportion to what it would have been had there been no unnatural or forced stimulus to manufactures by which labor has been diverted from agriculture.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Fifth. Let us glance at the condition of the South. It is alleged that the reconstruction plan of Congress has been a failure. Let us test it by economic results. It is alleged that the South has been ground down under a military despotism; that there has been no labor that could be relied upon, and lastly, that they have had no capital. The last allegation we will admit, because we know that the tendency of Northern capital to the South has been checked by its insecurity. The crops of this year are, therefore, free from mortgage, for no one would trust a planter this last spring.

Now let us see what is the result. If the South has had neither labor nor capital, their crops must be the spontaneous production of nature, and they have—

First. An annual supply of food for the consumption of the whole population, say 10,000,000 to 12,000,000.

Second. A crop of cotton which promises to equal or to exceed that of last year, which has been proved by the investigation of our Cotton Manufacturers' Association to have been nearly or quite 3,000,000,000 bales, or much more than the compilers of the commercial tables will admit, and more than three-fifths the largest crop ever raised before.

Third. A crop of rice which the Charleston *Daily News* asserts will prove sufficient to drive all imported rice out of the home market during the coming year.

Fourth. 50 to 100,000 tierces of sugar.

Fifth. A crop of tobacco so large as to make it one of our main dependencies as an article to be taxed.

THEY ARE RICH ALREADY.

In short the South has a salable surplus of the aggregate value of 400 to $500,000,000, and all this with their harvest of food is, if we can trust the evidence of their Democratic leaders, the spontaneous product of nature! What may not be the result when General Grant is elected, peace assured, labor rendered effective, and capital safe?

THE WAR WORTH ITS COST.

Let me express my profound conviction that, as a purely economic question, the war will pay for itself, since the increased production of the Southern States, which will follow the abolition of slavery, will in the next twenty years more than pay the entire cost of the war by which slavery was ended. The question of taxation is therefore a mere question of distribution of the burden, and we must see to it that the late Rebel States do not throw off all the burden and reap only the benefit by allowing them to aid the Democratic party in repudiating the debt. Like the Titan of old, this nation has been bound to a rock, and scathed within the lightning of Jove, but the Prometheus is unbound, and to us may be applied the closing words of that noble poem of Shelley's. In the past years we could have said that it was our fate—

To suffer woes which hope thinks infinite:
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night:
To defy power which seems omnipotent:
To love and bear: to hope till hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates:
Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent,
This, like thy glory, Titan! is to be
Good, great, and joyous, beautiful and free;
This is alone Life, Joy, Empire, and Victory.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

N O T I C E.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION; Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates. FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

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For further information, apply on the pier to
8 2 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, September 12;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, September 19;
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, September 22;
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and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN............	$100	STEERAGE..................	$35
to London............	105	to London............	40
to Paris,............	115	to Paris............	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool..................	$90	Liverpool..................	$30
Halifax..................	20	Halifax..................	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer....	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer....	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
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J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
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Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 12, 8 A. M	Saturday, Sept. 12, 12 M.

Sunday, Sept. 13, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Sept 14, 10 A.M		Monday, Sept. 14, 2 P.M	
Tuesday, " 15, 11 A.M		Tuesday, " 15, 3 P.M	
Wed'day, " 16, 11 A.M		Wed'day, " 16, 3 P.M	
Thursday " 17, 12 M.		Thursday, " 17, 4 P.M	
Friday, " 18, 1 P.M		Friday, " 18, 5 P.M	

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

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They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3§2

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

MISCELLANEOUS PROSE WORKS. By Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton. 2 volumes. New York: Harper Brothers.

These volumes will prove acceptable to almost every reader. The style of Bulwer is so elegant that one glides over his words with ease and interest at all times. The first volume consists of essays and criticisms contributed to the *Edinburgh* and other leading reviews, among them being articles on Goldsmith, Lamb, Gray, Sir Thomas Browne, Fox, Pitt, Pym, and Schiller. The second volume embraces a series of essays written in youth and first published in 1832 under the title of "The Student;" and a heretofore unpublished article, written in 1862, on "The Influence of Love upon Literature and Real Life." To the American reader, both volumes are entirely new, and they will unquestionably receive a hearty welcome.

THE BACHELOR OF SALAMANCA. Translated from the French of M. Le Sage. By James Townsend. Two volumes. Philadelphia: Thomas W. Hartley, Nos. 819 and 821 Market street.

"Gil Blas" ranks next to "Robinson Crusoe," "The Arabian Nights," and "Don Quixote," in the order of that series of standard old-time books, which every man is supposed to have read in his early youth. "The Bachelor of Salamanca," although not held in as high repute as Le Sage's master-piece, is nevertheless written in the same quaint and humorous style, and has almost the flavor of a continuation of the latter. Many a heart has been made lighter by lingering over its graceful pages, and the same privilege is still in reserve for many more. The edition under notice is elegantly printed, and neatly bound.

AMERICAN FISH CULTURE. By Thaddeus Norris. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

When Mr. Norris writes about fish he knows what he is attempting to do. His previous work, "The American Angler's Book," has had no rival since the days of good old Izaak Walton, that prince of the catchers of fish. The little volume which Mr. Norris now adds to piscatorial literature is unquestionably the most elaborate and scientific that has ever been placed before the American public. It embraces all the details of the intricate and frequently unsuccessful process of artificially breeding and rearing trout, as well as the culture of salmon, shad, and other varieties of the finny tribe. The advantages and profits of fish culture are explicitly set forth, in a way that must tend greatly to establish the science throughout the country as a recognized branch of our national industry. The volume before us is gotten up in the highest style of the typographical art, with elegant and accurate illustrations of the different kinds of fishes, and of the machinery to be attached to fish pounds.

THE OPIUM HABIT, with Suggestions as to the Remedy. New York: Harper Brothers.

This work, by an anonymous writer, goes over the whole ground so wretchedly trodden by Coleridge and De Quincey. It sets forth in all its horror, the distressing effect of the appetite for the drug, and points out to its victims the surest and speediest way to a cure of their malady. Appended to the work is an article by Mr. Fitz Hugh Ludlow, giving an outline of the opium-cure, with suggestions and directions for the management of institutions for the cure of opium eaters. Their number is legion, and this book should reach the hands of all of them.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF POPULAR EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. By S. S. Randall. New York: Harper Brothers.

Mr. Randall, the author of this work, is at present the Superintendent of the Public Schools of the city of New York, and has devoted many years to a careful study of the wants of the system. He writes thoughtfully and earnestly, and a perusal of his book cannot fail to impart to the instruction of the young many valuable suggestions which are applicable to every-day practice in the school room.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. By Alfred H. Guernsey and Henry M. Alden. 2 volumes. New York: Harper Brothers.

Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Nos. 819 and 821 Market street, send us the second and concluding volume of this elegant work, which has been so long in course of publication in a serial form. In extent and variety of illustration, it is a triumph in the art of book-making. The illustrations number over one thousand, embracing all possible subjects connected with the progress and prosecution of the war for the Union. The text is written in a graceful style, and independently of its pictorial merits, the work is one of unquestionable value.

—From Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of No. 306 Chesnut street, we receive several new popular works, with announcement of others to be issued by them within a few days. Among these are "Beppo, the Conscript," a new novel by T. A. Trollope; "Mabel's Mistake," Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' latest romance; "The Last Athenian," translated from the Swedish of Victor Rydberg, by William W. Thomas, Jr.; "The White Scalper," another of Gustave Aimard's stories of adventure on the borders; "The Red Court Farm," the latest effusion from the prolific pen of Mrs. Henry Wood; "Leah, or the Forsaken," a translation of the original German work the dramatization of which has been so popular in this country; "The Count of Moret; or, Richelieu and his Rivals," by Alexander Dumas; "Across the Atlantic," by Dr. C. H. Haeseler, an attractive book of European travel; and a popular edition of the Lives of Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair, Jr.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us a copy of a work of value to mariners and all who are concerned in sea affairs, entitled "Comer's Navigation Simplified," which is designed as a manual of instruction in the art as actually practiced at sea. All the practical branches of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy are embraced in it. It is published by Harper & Brothers, of New York.

—From the same house we receive No. 318 of Harpers' Library of Select Novels, being a new romance by Annie Thomas, entitled "The Dower House." Miss Thomas' previous works have been characterized by a freshness and graceful diction which have established for her a substantial reputation. The present volume is fully equal to her past contributions to romantic literature.

—"The Little Slate Picker" is the title of an attractive little volume of stories for children, just published by J. P. Skelly & Co., of No. 21 South Seventh street.

—A regiment of Grant Guards, "enlisted for three months, or during the campaign," is being recruited in Meadville, Pa., and already the ranks are well filled.

POLITICAL.

—The Boston *Journal* gives the following as an indication of the way the wind blows:—"A gentleman connected with one of the largest mercantile establishments of this city returned yesterday, after an absence of several weeks spent in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New York. While traveling he has endeavored to test the general political sentiment by taking numerous votes in the cars. These votes have invariably given Grant a majority of from twenty to fifty per cent. The last vote taken, on the 4th inst., between Albany and Springfield, resulted as follows:—Grant, 57; Seymour, 12; non-voters, 8."

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, after detailing his conversations in Kentucky with various politicians, says:—"As a summary of what I saw and heard in Kentucky, I can only say that if the people over there mean anything at all by their talk, they mean fight, and, in the event of a Democratic victory, will inaugurate it at once. They seem to be desperate over the loss of slavery and political power in the nation, and they now feel like doing what they did not in 1861—going into the fight as a State, as well as individuals."

—General Rousseau stopped at Paris, Ky., on Wednesday last just long enough to inform the special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that he was sanguine of the election of Seymour and Blair, and regarded "the election in Vermont as a mere bagatelle, a put-up thing on the part of the radical leaders."

—The leading Democrats of Ohio say that the nomination of Vallandigham for Congress will cost them 10,000 votes in that State. If he loses the party 10,000 votes in Ohio, he ought to lose them 200,000 in the Union. Every movement made by the Democrats since the Fourth of July has been a blunder.

—Aaron W. Gilbert, a member of the colored Democratic Club of Augusta, Ga., has recently resigned, saying in his letter:—'Starvation and death may come, and me without a dollar in my pocket, and still I will be a Republican, and always will be, so as to have an equal showing before the law."

—A letter from Illinois declares that that State is sure to give fifty thousand majority against Seymour, Blair, and renewed rebellion. The Quincy *Whig* confirms this, and predicts that the Republicans will carry every Congressional district that they carried in 1866.

—In Cincinnati the Republicans have formed a Grant and Colfax cavalry battalion. The uniform consists of cavalry jackets, red caps, with white top and yellow band, with a star; body belts, red, white, and blue.

—Hon. Thomas J. Turner, of Freeport, Ill., who was the last Democratic candidate for Congress against E. B. Washburne, has publicly avowed his intention to work and vote for Grant and Colfax.

Gossip About French Authors.

The Paris correspondent of the *Publishers' Circular* writes:—

"Never did literary men, French literary men, insist more than at present upon the absolute necessity of living in Paris in order to work well. Critics are unanimously of opinion that M. Theodore Barriere owes his continued dramatic failures, of late, to his suburban residence. M. F. Sarcey went, a short time since, to M. Victorien Sardou's beautiful country seat at Marly. He said:—'What a charming place to work at!' M. Sardou replied:—'Oh dear, no! A good place to dream in, but when I want to work I slip on my overcoat, take the railway, and in fifteen minutes I am in the Chaussee d'Antin—there I get in the humor of working.' This feverish life of Paris is becoming fatal to many an author. A good many authors reported ill are really kept by their friends in seclusion because their minds are jangled.

"After all sorts of conflicting rumors about M. Theodore Pelloquet, we are now told, on authority: 'Pelloquet was arrested a few days since at Grasse as a vagabond. Hearing of his arrest, the sub-prefect of Grasse guessed the vagabond was none other than the literary man he had heard spoken of, and he had him carried to the hospital. The following day poor Pelloquet was placed in the care of two gendarmes, with whom he entered Nice in the evening. He passed the night at the police station. The next morning he was recognized and carried to the lunatic asylum of Nice. He is speechless, and deprived of reason.'

"M. Ernest Capendu was buried a few days ago, after a most feverish life. He was born in affluence, at least in independence of fortune. His father was a wine merchant, who left $60,000 or $80,000 to be divided between his wife and only child. He unfortunately died before his son grew up to man's estate. The moment young Capendu was in possession of his fortune he launched into the most riotous living, and in a short time found himself not only at the end of his estate, but to the lips in debt. His mother came to his assistance, and sacrificed a portion of her estate to release him from his creditors. He continually applied to her for money, and at last she was obliged to refuse to give him any more.

"Then occurred a passage in his life which is enveloped in so much obscurity that I scarcely feel at liberty to speak of it. Whatever it was, it made it necessary for him to quit France. She died soon after his departure, it was said, broken-hearted. In course of time he returned to France, and appealed to his pen to support him. His struggles for livelihood by it were long, but at last he found it remunerative, and was fortunate enough to write a comedy, 'Les Faux Bonhommes,' with M. Theodore Barriere, which had a long run of success, and must have brought him in a good deal of money. But his habits were extravagant. He had, like many literary men here, married his mistress, who probably knew little of domestic economy. He tried the theatre several times afterwards, but never attained great success.

"He meantime wrote novel upon novel, and for a moment had some vogue as a novelist; then favor deserted him, and his pen could not have supplied him with an abundant income, although it never ceased to blot paper. At last—and he was scarcely turned of forty years of age when this last, dreadful blow came—his mind became impaired. He was not exactly insane; his disease was rather a softening of the brain; he could still work, but every day a thicker veil intervened between his mind and his task, and at last intellectual night came. Fortunately physical night soon followed, and the fevered, weary laborer was laid in his grave. His wife survives him, but I believe that they had no children. One of his lunatic conceits was to keep his wife in bed during nearly the whole of the last year of his life: he persuaded himself she was dangerously ill. He had for many years, been exceedingly eccentric, and his intimate friends had long expected he would go crazy.

"The Imperial Printing Office has issued M. Joseph Derenbourg's 'Essai sur l'Histoire de la Palestine depuis Cyrus jusqu' a Adrien, d'apres les Thalmuds et les autres sources rabbiniques.' M. Ernest Renan says of it, 'We earnestly recommend this work to persons who take interest in the history of Judaism and Christianity. It is full of solid learning, and in it the author gives evidence of rare penetration of mind. He is one of our most meritorious Oriental scholars.'"

Fossil Iron Ore in Huntingdon County, Pa.

A rich and apparently inexhaustible deposit of fossil iron ore was recently discovered on the Barree Forge and Furnace property, belonging to Messrs. Green, in Porter township, Huntingdon county. A correspondent of the Huntingdon *Journal*, who has been visiting the locality, thus refers to specimens of this ore, of which the editor of the *Journal* says there is a suffi- [illegible] Big and Little Juniata.

"The vein from which it was taken is about one and a half miles from the Barree Iron Works, on the property of Messrs. Green. After being removed it was brought to the furnace, and found to weigh 8150 pounds. It is a solid mass of rich, pure ore, presenting a surface outside as smooth and regular as if dressed by a marble cutter, and measures sixty-two inches in length by thirty-two inches in breadth. There are other blocks at the mine from which this was taken, but none so large have as yet been discovered. It is the intention of the Messrs. Green to have it analyzed by a competent chemist, and there is little doubt of its yielding 50 to 60 per cent. of pure iron, if not more. The discovery of this ore, in its present locality, fully corroborates the opinion given a few months since by Professor Morley, Mining Engineer of the Cambria Iron Works, together with that of Mr. Trimbath, an experienced miner. It is well worth a visit from mineralogists, geologists, and scientific men, as well as all others interested in the manufacture of iron."

Men of Mark.

The Rochester *Democrat* has a correspondent who appears to be very familiar with "the solid men" of New York and its oldest inhabitants. Alluding to the rise and progress of its merchant princes, business, and professional men, he mentions the fact that most of them sprang from humble employments. John Mason, who a few years ago was one of the heaviest dry goods men, was originally a tailor; and the clothiers Brooks Brothers, who own a million dollars' worth of real estate, began with the needle. Vanderbilt himself once sailed a periauger, which now seems like a very petty business; and Daniel Drew kept a drovers' tavern. We Americans will not stay pat, as they say, and men are continually flitting from one trade to another. Sometimes an entire mercantile house will make a somersault, as in the case of Coman, Hopkins & Co., who shifted from the wholesale dry goods to the wholesale grocery trade, and made a fortune in the latter. In the same manner Sheldon & Co. exchanged the dry goods for the book trade, and are now among our leading publishers. The Harpers began as journeymen printers. Greeley, too, was a type-setter, and Raymond was a reporter. But that also is an old story; and we may look for more recent examples. Henry C. Bowen, the publisher of the *Independent*, commenced life as a vender of shilling calico. Bonner, of the *Ledger*, came here a poor printer's boy, from Ireland. A. T. Stewart is also an Irish emigrant, and Knox, the celebrated hatter, landed in New York with one shirt and an Irish shilling in his pocket. George, another millionaire, and a man of great forethought and rare intellect, commenced life with a shovel and pickaxe. Demas Barnes, the patent medicine man, who has made a million dollars, used to run "a one-horse grocery" on the canal. Pike, the great whisky man, who lately erected Pike's Opera House, started in life a barefooted boy. There are the Turner brothers, who made a fortune in ginger wine; and have just completed a marble block, which rents for $250,000 per annum, who used to peddle peanuts and lucifer matches. There might be pointed out ten thousand just such cases among our most opulent citizens, showing that honor and fame from no condition rise. Young man—you who are struggling for position in the world—keep a stiff upper lip—be honest and industrious, and never say die, and you are bound to rise in the world, just like the men alluded to in this article.

—Victoria dines at two, and takes supper, German fashion, in the evening.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.......5 36 MOON RISES.......morn.
SUN SETS.......6 16 HIGH WATER.......9'10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	Aug. 22
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 28
Napoleon III.	Brest	New York	Aug. 29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 2
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 3
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 15
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 11
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 12
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	Sept. 12
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Sept. 17
Borussia	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Hellespont, Bridges, Gibraltar for orders, Merchant & Co.

Schr Florence Shay, Hulse Palermo and Genoa, do.

St'r S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Ann Rambo, Eskridge, 5 days from Richmond.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship F. B. Cutting, Tyson, for Philadelphia, was in the river, Liverpool, 28th ult.

Steamship Whirlwind Geer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th inst.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 8th instant.

Steamship Lord Lovell, Jones, hence, at Havana 30th ult.

Barque Mary C. Fox, Ross hence, at Portland 8th instant.

Barque Diana, Michaelis, for Philadelphia via Falmouth cleared at London 27th ult.

Barque Jennie, Henrici, hence for Rotterdam, at Zierckzee 27th ult.

Barque Andreas, Dahl, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Queenstown 25th ult.

Barque Imperador, Heard, hence, at Pernambuco 9th ult.

Barque Geestemunde, Kuhlken, hence, at Hamburg 24th ult.

Brig Alex. Milliken, Gray, from Delaware Breakwater, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Brig J. McIntyre, Haskell, hence, at Portsmouth 6th inst.

Brig F. A. Heath, Williams, from New London for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst.

Brig Manson, Gilkey, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. John, N. B., 5th inst.

Brig Natrona, Robinson, hence for Stettin, in Elsinore Sound 25th ult.

Brig George Lattimer, Knight, for Philadelphia was loading at St. Johns, P. R., 1st inst.

Brig B. Inginac, Gray, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 9th inst.

Brig Peri, Cole hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Warren, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig San Annen, Saucier, sailed from Zaza 25th ult., for Delaware Breakwater.

Schrs Sidney Price, hence for Salem; C. W. Locke, Thomas Jefferson, and Isabella Thompson, hence for Boston; Harriet Baker, Marcus Hunter, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst. Of the fleet before reported 20 sailed on the 8th.

Schr John H. French, Burgess, of and from Philadelphia for Pembroke, Me., which went ashore on Block Island 3d ult., and subsequently got off and went into Newport, has repaired, and will proceed to Philadelphia, abandoning her cargo of coal to the consignees.

Schr Flora King, Cook, for Philadelphia cleared at Calais 3d inst.

Schr Michigan, Pickering, cleared at Calais 5th inst., for Camden, N. S.

Schr C. S. Edwards, hence, at Portsmouth 6th inst.

Schr Polly Price, Jacques, hence, at Gloucester 8th instant.

Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 6th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 47, hence, at Norwich 7th instant.

Schrs S. Washburn, Thrasher, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 8th inst. [illegible] Fallahan, hence, at Richmond 8th inst.

Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 8th inst.

Schr Annie Gillespie Mitchell, from Windsor, N.S., for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 8th inst.

Steamer Valley City, Morgan, hence, at Richmond 8th inst.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Pierrepont, Shropshire, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5'30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3'30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5'30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3'30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3'30 and 4'30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5'30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3'30, 4'30, 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5'30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3'30, 4'30, 6, and 11'30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5'30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4'30, 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3'30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5'30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4'30, 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11'30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2'30, 3'30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10'15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2'30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9'30 A. M., 1'30, 6'30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
The 9'30 A. M., and 6'30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9'30 A. M., 1'30, 6'30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9'30 A. M., 6'30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9'30 A. M. and 6'30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7'00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7'00 A. M. and 3'30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3'30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6'15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6'30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5'30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
6 15§

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. TIME TABLE, commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8'30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12'00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3'30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11'00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11'00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11'00 A. M., 2'30, 5'00, 7'00, and 11'30 (daily) P. M. The 5'00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7'00 and 8'10 A. M. (daily), 1'30 4'15, and 7'30 (daily) P. M. The 8'10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7'25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9'40 A. M., Express; 2'25 P. M., Express; 6'35 P. M., Express; 8'55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8'55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 8§

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11'15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8'20 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8 50 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12'00 noon
" " leaves Williamsport	8'50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10'05 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8'00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6'29 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7'45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	11'00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10'15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7'10 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	7'40 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8'15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6'00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.
III

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, September 7, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Mail	7'30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9'15 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4'15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Mail	4'20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11'40 A. M.
Accommodation	5'50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5'30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco	6'25 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10'15 A. M. and 2'00 P. M.

[illegible]

D[illegible] and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6'45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7'45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12'05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11'55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8'45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10'20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1'45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2'35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3'15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4'15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5'00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6'20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11'30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9'00 and 11'05 A. M., 2'00 and 8'30 P. M.

11'05 A. M. and 2'00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1'45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6'05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8'30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8'25 A. M., 5'00 and 7'00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7'30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9'30, 10'45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9'30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2'00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7'00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4'30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7'15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2'30 P. M., 4'15 P. M., 4'50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6'15 A. M., 7'15 A. M., 7'30 A. M., 10'45 A. M., 1'55 P. M., 4'50 P. M., 6'55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5'30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7'30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4'50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7'15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4'50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8'00 A. M. and 2'00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7'45 A. M. and 5'00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7'15 A. M. and 4'50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7'30 A. M. and 4'50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10§

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

3'15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7'08 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6'30 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 10'06 A. M. Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7'15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5'10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9'20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6'45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the Office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), where orders can be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Comp'y.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8'00 A. M. and 3'30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9'00 A. M. and 3'15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6'00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Trains leave Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2§] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

[illegible] ANGE [illegible] CO., [illegible] ATER Streets. [illegible] AGGING [illegible] of Lime, Bone [illegible]

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 126§

[illegible] been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30§

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.

NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
Corner of FOURTH and MARKET,
9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 11§

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ALEXANDER'S CASE.

The Respite by Governor Geary—The Reasons for Delay.

Governor Geary's last respite to Alfred Alexander, the colored man now awaiting execution in this city for the murder of Phillis Proctor, who was first respited from August 25 to September 8, reads as follows:—

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.:

{SEAL} JOHN W. GEARY: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth—

To all whom these presents shall come—SENDS GREETING:

To Peter Lyle, Esquire, High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia:

Whereas, A warrant was heretofore issued by me under the great seal of the State, bearing date the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, authorizing and requiring you, the said Peter Lyle, on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to execute the sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, in this Commonwealth, on a certain Alfred Alexander, who was convicted at the said Court, in the city and county aforesaid, of the crime of murder in the first degree, and sentenced by said Court to suffer the penalty of death;

And, whereas, Upon representation made to me by many highly reputable citizens of said city and county of Philadelphia, the time for the execution of said sentence was extended from said 25th day of August until Tuesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, by a respite, for that purpose duly executed under my hand and the great seal of the State, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. D. 1868, upon which said eighth day of September, between the hours and in the manner prescribed in the first warrant above mentioned, unless otherwise directed, you were thereby required to carry into execution the sentence of the said court upon the said Alexander:—

And whereas, It is now further urged that the said Alexander should be respited indefinitely, or pardoned, for reasons given by many responsible citizens of Philadelphia, and other parts of the Commonwealth; and I am willing that the further time asked for should be allowed to the prisoner and his friends to furnish additional proofs and reasons, if any can be given, to justify the exercise of Executive clemency. *And whereas*, The evidence exhibited and the reasons offered thus far do not warrant a pardon:

Now, therefore, In consideration of the premises, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby stay the execution of the sentence of the said court; and the said Alfred Alexander is hereby further respited from Tuesday, the said eighth day of September, A. D. 1868, until such further period as shall be fixed by me or other lawful authority for the execution of the sentence of the court aforesaid upon the said Alfred Alexander.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-third.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Another Arrest—Youthful House-breakers—Robbed a Country Woman—Boarding-house Thief—Fond of "Praties"—A Bad Boy—Receiver of Stolen Goods—Cheap Clothing—An Alias in Limbo—Paid Her Bill in Blows—A Brass Thief—Cruelty to Animals.

John McDonough has been arrested on the charges of attempt to kill Henry Rice on the steam tug William Sparks, and also with assaulting Officer Large, of the Eleventh District, who went to Rice's assistance. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

—Three lads, named George Butler, 14 years of age, Peter Brady, 9 years of age, and Joseph Haines, 13 years of age, were caught last night in the yard of an unoccupied house at Fourth and Spruce streets, in an attempt to pry open the back window shutters. The juvenile scamps were committed by Alderman Carpenter, in default of $800 bail each.

—A mean chap, named Hiram Dalley, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of robbing a woman just from the country-side of a valise containing nine dollars in money and a cloak. Alderman Carpenter sent him below to ruminate upon his theft.

—Another of the family of Smiths, with the first name of William, has been held in $800 bail by Alderman Carpenter because he allowed his itching finger to "lift" divers articles from the boarding-houses, No. 211 Spruce street and No. 907 S. Eleventh street.

—Joseph Sanders, who has a liking tooth for the mealy potato, made way yesterday with a basket of them from South street wharf, but was overhauled and held by Alderman Carpenter in $800 bail to answer.

—A lad named William Bradley was caught in the yard of Mr. Boyd's dwelling, Fourth and Spruce streets, yesterday. He was engaged in pilfering the grapes from the vine. Mr. Boyd, it appears, threatened to give him a taste of "stirrup leather," when he picked up a brick and hurled it at that gentleman. He was then arrested and escorted before Alderman Carpenter, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

—Louis Cramer, doing business at No. 822 Poplar street, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of receiving stolen goods. The things were a number of hams and pieces of dried beef, the property of a butcher by the name of Fechtel, which he had carried off from Strawberry Mansion. Cramer was held by Alderman Hood in $800 bail.

—A fellow named Thomas McNeill was arrested yesterday for cribbing a coat worth $30 from a wagon at Twelfth and South streets. Alderman Morrow held him for a further hearing.

—John Walters, *alias* Sounky Walters, was arrested yesterday by Officer Clinton, of the Fifth District, at Tenth and Pine streets, upon the charges of assault and battery and malicious mischief. Sent below by Alderman Patchel.

—One William Willingmeyer stole a quantity of brass from a second-hand store at Beach and Poplar streets, for which offense he was arrested, and held in $1000 bail by Alderman Eggleton.

—Officer Rife, of the Sixth District, arrested a certain William Leahter, yesterday, for cruelly driving a very lame horse, at Twenty-second and Market streets. He was held to bail by Alderman Jones.

—Kate Ryan was arrested yesterday by Policeman Hunter, upon the charge of assault and battery on Bridget McGuire. Bridget, it seems, is Kate's washerwoman, and had run up a little bill against her. This same bill she wanted liquidated, and presented it for that purpose to Kate. The way in which Kate liquidated it was by drawing the liquid from Bridget's nose. Kate punched her head and badly beat her. Alderman Beitler held the shoulder-hitting female in $600 bail to answer for her fun.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union Republican citizens of Thirteenth Division, of the Fifteenth Ward, was held last evening at the Tivoli Hose House, Twenty-second and Brown streets.

The meeting was organized by the selection of William H. Geht, Esq., as President, and James E. Ritchie as Secretary.

The President, on taking the chair, made a few brief and pertinent remarks, and concluded by introducing Henry Hunn, Esq., who made a forcible and telling address. The speaker traced the position of parties from 1860 to the present time, compared the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties; eulogized the services of the army and navy in the suppression of the Rebellion, and pointed out the necessity of active and untiring organization in order to secure to the country the just results of the war; and that peace, which would have followed the suppression of the Rebellion had not the recreancy of Andrew Johnson reanimated the spirits of the Rebel leaders. The remarks of the speaker were listened to with attention, and were frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause. The meeting adjourned [illegible]

RIVER PIRATES.

They Attempt a Wholesale Robbery, but are Frustrated by Vigilance—One of Them Meets his Death, and Another is Badly Injured.

The pirates of our river, disdaining any longer the perpetration of petty thefts, concluded on a grand haul at once, and last night made the attempt. With what success the sequel shows. Quick retribution met them.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock two boats were observed rowing up Frankford creek. They drew quietly in shore at the foundry near the Arsenal at White Hall. The men in them then debarked and moved away towards the latter building. The officers of the Arsenal having frequently missed quantities of pig lead of late, and judging that the river pirates had caused its disappearance, set a watch last night in order to catch the thieves if they made another attempt. The sentry was instantly on the alert. Every precaution had been taken to insure their detection and apprehension.

Consequently, when the fellows landed from their boats they were at once seen by the sentry. As soon as they had proceeded some fifty yards up the bank, moving in the darkness, he hailed them. Receiving no reply to his challenge he fired, as did also Major Beebe, who was standing by his side. Without waiting to learn the result of their shooting, the two then rushed towards the approaching pirates. Seeing them coming, the latter turned and precipitately fled. The sentry captured one, however, who afterwards gave the name of John Miller.

Others of the fellows plunged into the creek in the endeavor to swim across. Reaching the shore the Major and the sentry again called upon them, ordering them to return. No attention being paid to this demand, the Major fired a second time, aiming at one of the escaping swimmers. The ball was true to its mark, and, throwing up his hands, the man sank below the water. Another man was evidently badly wounded, for, still pursuing them, the Major crossed the creek and found upon the opposite bank a trail of blood. This he followed to a building used as a barrel factory, but there lost it, and could not discover the bleeding fugitive. The others escaped.

At the mouth of the creek a sloop was found anchored. This, and three yawl-boats were captured.

It was manifest that the robbers had come in the sloop to the place where it was found anchored, and thence had proceeded in the small boats to the Arsenal. Had they succeeded in their attempt, they could have carried off a large and valuable quantity of lead.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The application for an alteration of the charter of the Mercantile Library Company was granted by the Court of Common Pleas, on the 28th of August. The vote of the stockholders upon this amendment was a real emphatic one, and it is hoped that it will be accepted as a finality by all the members, and that there will be a hearty co-operation with the Board in pushing forward the new building enterprise. A large force of workmen is now engaged upon the building, and if the Board are well supported in their efforts to procure funds, the Library will soon be established in a noble [illegible]

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

Address of the Tennessee Legislature to the President—A Petition for Federal Troops to Protect the People—Recital of the Outrages of the Ku-Klux.

Binckley Consults with the President about His New York Operations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The People of Tennessee Petition the President for Protection.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—At half-past 10 o'clock this morning the Committee of the Tennessee Legislature, composed of W. H. Wisewell, of the Senate, and Thomas A. Hamilton and J. H. Agee, of the House of Representatives, called upon the President for the purpose of laying before him a petition calling for United States troops to preserve order in the State. Mr. Wisewell read the address to the President.

It starts out with the statement that the committee was appointed by the Legislature now in session for the purpose of laying before the President an account of the condition of affairs in Tennessee. The Legislature, now in extra session, was called together by Governor Brownlow that it might pass laws calling out troops for the protection of the people against the Ku-Klux Klan. That there is such an organization in the South as this is demonstrated by the best proofs. It is estimated that in Tennessee alone it numbers some 40,000 members.

The address then goes into the details of the operations of the Ku-Klux. These fully corroborate the statements which have appeared from time to time in the newspapers. Shooting, hanging, and whipping are all favorite modes by which the ex-Rebels persecute the Union men, white and black. The operations of the Ku-klux are carried on in the night, and so extensive is the organization that outrages are simultaneously committed in different parts of the State. Although the Klan makes little distinction in its visit to Union men, its enmity seems mostly directed against the negroes. Many of these, who were employed on plantations for a year with the understanding that they should get a part of the crop, have been forced to flee for their lives, leaving the result of their labors behind them. Lynch law, as a matter of course, prevails to a great extent, and the courts are powerless to defend the supremacy of the law. Nearly all the members of the Ku-Klux are ex-rebel soldiers, though the Committee state with pleasure that some of the ex-rebel officers and soldiers disapprove of the organization. Many of the Ku-Klux declare the present State Government of Tennessee illegal, and boldly announce their intention of resisting it.

When the present Legislature met in October last they were disposed to be liberal, and in a spirit of liberality substantially repealed the military law passed by their predecessors, in the hope that the professions made by the Democrats would render soldiers unnecessary. In this they regret to say they have been mistaken, for no sooner was the law repealed and the soldiers discharged, than the Ku-Klux sprang up in Tennessee and commenced their midnight depredations.

The Committee asked the President to take steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of Tennessee under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. This they do, not because they believe that the State authorities are unable to suppress the Ku-Klux, and protect the Union citizens, but because the Legislature deems it better to have Federal troops. The latter are preferred to militia, because they have no personal likes or dislikes to influence them, nor would they be subject themselves, after discharge from the service to wrongs and outrages for having been in the State service. The Ku-Klux threaten that no election shall be held in the counties of the State where they have the power to prevent it. They have already warned numbers of Union men that they shall not be allowed to vote, unless they vote the Democratic ticket. The Legislature hoped that the numbers of the Ku-Klux Klan would decrease and their outrages be diminished. In this they were mistaken. It had delayed action in expectation that the efforts of certain prominent men, lately of the Confederacy, would be successful in breaking up the Ku-Klux; they are, however, on the increase all over the State, and nothing is now left but to resort to the free use of troops.

The address concludes thus:—"We therefore, on behalf of the Legislature of Tennessee, respectfully urge that you send, as early as practicable a sufficient Federal force to that State to aid the civil authorities to act with them in suppressing these wrongs and bringing to trial the guilty parties; giving assurance to all that law will be enforced, crime punished, and protection extended to such officers and citizens as may attempt to execute the laws or prevent their violation. The Legislature of Tennessee, in sending us to make this request, did so upon the ground that she is part of the great American Union, contributing to the support of the common Government, enjoying its benefits and blessings, and that they are asking of the Government of the United States that which they believed they had a right to ask under the Constitution.

The interview between the President and the committee from the Tennessee Legislature lasted for over an hour. Representatives of the press were excluded at the request of the President, and the members of the committee were enjoined to secresy. They state, however, that they were kindly received, and they seem to feel encouraged The matter will be laid before the Cabinet to-day, and the committee are to have another interview with the President to-morrow, when he will give them a definite answer to their petition for troops.

Binckley Discusses a Point with the President.

Binckley was at the White House again this morning, and had a long interview with the President. He presented his report, giving the result of his visit to New York. The President, it is understood, takes Binckley's side of the question, and is inclined to believe his story as against all others. Binckley says he was the victim of a conspiracy while in New York; that he was opposed by all the Government officials, who combined with the whisky ring there to defeat his investigations. The whisky ring he says bought up every Government officer, from the highest to the lowest, whose duty it was to have assisted him. He is supported by the active brigade of aspirants for Rollins' place, and they boastingly assert that Binckley has enough testimony to secure Rollins' removal. This is embodied in the report which he laid before the [illegible]

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Knights Templars and Old Defenders—Marine Disaster.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The Knights Templar, and other members of the Masonic fraternity from Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and Norfolk, leave here this afternoon via the Northern Central Railroad, to participate in the Triennial Convocation of Knights Templar at St Louis.

The Old Defenders of Baltimore celebrate the anniversary of the battle of North Point to-morrow, by a parade and dinner at Govanstown.

The grand base ball game yesterday, between the Maryland and Enterprise Clubs, was won by the Maryland, by 17 to 15. Three thousand spectators were present.

Letters received here announce the total loss of the ship Audubon.

The Vermont State Fair.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 11.—The State Fair has been more successful than for many years. The entries in all departments are unprecedented, and double any previous year. Yesterday addresses were delivered by Senator Edmunds and Mr. Griswold, Republican candidate for Governor of New York. The people present yesterday mustered from 12,000 to 15,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 101; Reading, 90½; Canton, 46; Erie, 47¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 100¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 124⅝; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River 140¼; 5-20s, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 111⅝; do. new, 108⅞; 10-40s, 104⅞. Gold, 144⅛. Money unchanged. Exchange, 9½.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet at 27@27½c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c; sales of 7000 barrels; State, $7@9·50; Ohio, $8·75@11·20; Western, $7@9·75; Southern, $8·85@14·25; California, $9·50@11·75. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c.; sales of 7500 bushels at $2·05. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales of 43,000 bushels at $1·18@1·23. Oats firmer at 68@73c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $29·25. Lard quiet at 20⅛@20¾c. Whisky firm at 67½@70c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Cotton dull and nominally held at 27½@28c. Flour dull, and market favors buyers. Howard street superfine, $8·75@9·50; do. extra, $10·50@12·25; do. family, $12·50@13; City Mills superfine, $9@9·25; do. extra, $10·25@12·50; do. family, $22·75@13·50; Western superfine, $8@8·50; do. extra, $9·75@11. Wheat dull, but not quotably lower; good to prime $2·25@2·60. Corn firm; white $1·20@1·25; yellow, $1·25@1·28. Oats firm at 72. Rye, $1·40. Pork firm at 31c. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17; clear sides, 17¼@17½; shoulders, 14½. Hams, 22. Lard firm at 20½.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124⅛	Pac. Mail Stea. Co.	102⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	46¾	West. Union Tel.	33⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	89⅝	Toledo & Wabash	57⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com	90⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85⅝	Adams Express	48½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	86¾	Wells, Fargo	25¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87	U. S. Express Co.	44¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	101	Tennessees, new	70½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107½	Gold	144⅝

SEYMOUR.

His Address Before the Saratoga Fair.

Yesterday Governor Seymour, in fulfilment of an appointment made before his nomination for the Presidency, delivered the annual address before the Saratoga County Agricultural Fair.

I have seen and known much of men of all conditions. I have listened to the histories and the prayer for pardon of the criminal in his cell. I have enjoyed the intercourse of men marked for their virtues, their abilities in high social and official positions. Beyond most men I have had a chance to study human nature in all its phases, and I do not hesitate to say as one of the results of a life-long observation, that virtue, health, and happiness are best promoted by cultivating a love of nature. Its teachings, next to the teachings of religion, do most to make men wise and contented here and happy hereafter. May we not hope that the taste for rural life which once prevailed in our land may be restored by a better public opinion, and by a judicious system of education which shall aim at gaining that knowledge which is needed by our farming population. The young men of our country are crowding into cities; they are leaving safe, healthful, and useful pursuits for the speculative chances of town life. In too many instances they make miserable failures, and shipwreck health and character. The practice which prevails among our successful farmers of selling their lands and moving into cities and villages, does a double mischief. It strips the rural districts of their accumulated capital and deprives them of the wisdom and skill gained by long experience. The double drain of the young and active, as well as the old and wealthy, is hurtful to the moral tone, as well as to the material power of the agricultural interest. It weakens the influence of the greatest industrial pursuit of our land, the one upon which the prosperity of all others is based. It is our duty then, not only to urge measures which will make farming profitable, but also those which will make country life attractive. It must be lifted up and made an intellectual profession. It must not be ashamed, but it must be sought as a mode of life which gives not only just reward to labor, but honor and influence in our social and political system. We find a great diversity of taste among civilized nations. They are the results of education and public opinion. Our tastes and habits should be made to conform to the condition of our country. Our chief wealth is in our lands. Our growth in greatness depends upon our bringing into use our vast uncultivated domain. Those tastes and habits which lead our people to turn their backs upon country life are hurtful to our prosperity. The system of education which fails to give intellectual interest and mental activity to rural pursuits, is not well directed, and does not meet the wants and conditions of the American people. We must have a basis of political stability and business prosperity not only agricultural skill and mechanical inventions, but also the diffusion of that kind of knowledge which makes our farmers and their families honor their pursuits and love the rural scenes amidst which they are carried on.

The Society is in no degree partisan, and Governor Seymour in his address carefully abstained from anything that could possibly be construed into a reference to political issues. The address at the same place last year was delivered by Horace Greeley. Immediately upon reaching his room Governor Seymour was serenaded. After many cheers for Mr. Seymour, he appeared and said:—

I thank you, gentlemen, for this expression of your regard under circumstances so unfavorable (Cheers). I know you will not expect me to make any further remarks, after the labors of the day. I shall ever remember with pleasure my visit to Saratoga. I shall ever remember with satisfaction that during an exciting political contest we could lay aside differences of opinion, and for a day, at least, unite in discussing those measures which we all alike feel are calculated to advance the interests of our common country. For another reason I may bring my remarks to a close. We have with us to-night a gallant soldier, who has done much to sustain the character of New York upon the battle-field. I mean General Gordon Granger. (Great cheers.)

Three cheers for Governor Seymour and three cheers for General Granger were given. General Granger said:—

He had been called upon to follow one of the most illustrious statesmen known to the American people—(great applause)—the standard-bearer of the Democracy and the man in whom is centred the hopes of the American people for safety and prosperity. (Cheers.) He has quietly and modestly come among you to talk to you upon the interests of agriculture in which you are engaged. He has abstained from speaking of any political question, and I will say but one word. General Grant says, "let us have peace." So say we all. (Cheers.) Do not believe that we can get it by putting the radical party in power. (Cheers.) But if we vote for Horatio Seymour in the coming election, and place him, as we will, in the Presidential chair, I believe it will bring back the good old times of prosperity, hard coin for currency, and good fellowship between all sections of the country.

Cheers were again given for Seymour and Blair, for General Granger, and for the Democratic ticket, after which the crowd dispersed.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues easy at 3 per cent. on Governments and 4@5 per cent. on stocks, with the bulk of the transactions at the lowest rates. The large amount of foreign capital here keeps brokers well supplied with funds outside of the banks, who as yet have been unable to advance rates to 5 per cent., although some banks are declining to lend under that figure."

The N. Y. *Times* of this morning says:—

"We have to repeat our money report of yesterday. The Banks are charging 4@5 ₩ cent. on call, and 5@7 ₩ cent. on thirty to sixty day loans, while private lenders (chiefly the foreign banking firms) are accepting 3@4 ₩ cent. and are offering such large sums as to give these lenders practically the control of the market.

"On the Stock Exchange the temper of the market was completely reversed on both the Public Funds and the Railway Shares through the early Boards. The new 5-20s of 1867 recovered from 108⅜ to 108¾ per cent., and the other descriptions were all firmer than yesterday at the 10 A. M., and 2·15 P. M. Boards, and the investment demand with the great dealers larger than any day this week. The advance in the Border State Bonds was supported, and there was a further rise of 1 per cent. in the new and old Tennessees. In the Railway Shares the bear- [illegible] ment, owing to [illegible] Northwest, [illegible] stocks. There [illegible] Rock Island, [illegible] ported accident [illegible] also recovered [illegible] speculation were [illegible] and the in- [illegible] stock, which

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Consultation Between the President and the Tennessee Committee—A Dead Lock Broken.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Affairs in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—At the consultation this morning between President Johnson and the Legislative Committee from Tennessee, the former inquired freely into the standing and progress of political affairs in that State. From the admissions, though few, of the members of the Committee as to what the President proposed to do, it is believed that he will take some active measures to quiet the turbulence of feeling and to quell the outrages in Tennessee. The Committee state the consultation as very satisfactory.

The Revenue Dead-Lock Broken.

The dead-lock between Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins was broken to-day by James Marr, as Supervisor for the State of Missouri. He was strongly recommended by prominent men of both parties. Rollins had a long interview with McCulloch this morning.

From Cleveland—The Political Campaign.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 11.—Governor Tod, Columbus Delano, and others, addressed a large Republican meeting here last evening, during which there was a large torchlight procession by the Grant Boys in Blue.

George H. Pendleton will address a Democratic meeting here to-day.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	123⅜	Toledo & Wabash	57¾
N. Y. and E. R.	46⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com.	90⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	89⅝	Adams Express	48½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅜	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85⅝	U. S. Express Co.	44¼
Chi. and N. W. com	86⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	70¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86¾	Gold	144⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	100⅞	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	107½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1900 City 6s, New. ls.	103	50 sh Penna R......s9.	54⅝
$1000 N P R 6s......b3.	90	100 do......b60.	54⅝
100 sh Reading	45	100 sh Leh Nav	21
100 do	45 1-16	100 do......b60.	21
100 do......b60.	45⅜	50 do	20⅞
100 do......s10.	45	100 do	21
200 do......2d.	45	100 do......b60.	21
100 do......s15.	44⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$1100 City 6s, New..ll.	103	$500 Leh 5s.gold l.	88¾
$1000 do..New	103⅛	10 sh Penna R.	54⅜
$1000 Leh 6s.gold l.	88¾	21 do......ls.	54⅜
$1000 do	88⅝	100 sh Read R	44 94
$2600 do......b5.	89	2 sh Cam & Am	128
$5000 do......b30.	89		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison P. J.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney. Prison cases were up to-day in force, and were vigorously dealt with.

CAUGHT.

David Harris pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a roll of cloth from a store, having been detected and arrested before he could get away with it.

IN THE SAME FIX.

Andrew Wemer pleaded guilty to a charge of having stolen an album from a store in Sixth street. He was observed by a gentleman and chased as far as the Court House, and there captured. The album being found in the Court-yard, where he had thrown it, he did not offer a denial.

INGRATE.

John Ulrich, colored, was confessedly guilty of an act of base ingratitude. In February last he applied at a gentleman's house at Juniper and Filbert streets, for food and raiment, stating that he was a stranger here, having come from Charleston, S. C., and was in a very destitute condition. He represented himself to be so unfortunate and helpless that the gentleman, in sheer charity, determined to keep him until warm weather, and did so until April, when he gave him a comfortable supply of clothing and $10, which would pay for his passage back to South Carolina. Soon after his departure the gentleman missed a valuable overcoat, a pair of shoes, and several other articles. In July following, the prisoner returned to the house, and remained one day, well fed and kindly treated. At evening he started off, as if intending to leave the city, but went back by another route, forced an entrance to the rear of the house by breaking a plank from the fence, and stole away a gun that had cost $50. When this loss was discovered, he was looked for and arrested. When confronted by his benefactor, he acknowledged that he had stolen the articles missed in April, and also this gun, in all valued at $105. The facts were detailed by the prosecutor, and confirmed by the silence of the prisoner.

HOW NOT TO REPAIR A LOSS.

John McGraw, a little boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of having stolen five dollars from a saloon at Sixth and Minor streets, he having been caught in the act. When taken before the Judge and questioned as to the reasons for his wicked conduct, the little fellow in a frightened manner, said that he had gone to Cape May, and by blacking boots had earned $9·75 clear money, but while coming back to the city to give it to his mother he was robbed of it; he could not make up his mind to meet his mother without money, and therefore determined to steal it, in the execution of which he was detected.

The Judge asked him where was his father, and he replied in the Soldiers' Home of Ohio. As to his past record, he admitted that he had spent one year in the House of Refuge, and he remarked that probably he had better go back there.

George Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

CHAIN OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

John Hoffman and Andrew J. Squibb were tried upon the charge of an attempt to burglariously enter and rob the office of the Nineteenth Street Railway Company. It was testified that on last Saturday morning a lady living at the corner of Nineteenth street, and Girard avenue, observed two men dressed as these prisoners were, skulking about the neighborhood, and suspecting their intentions were not honest, mentioned the fact to Officer Axe, who was on watch there. The officer made it his special task to scrutinize their movements and possibly prevent them from doing any harmful act; he suddenly came upon Squibb in Nineteenth street, and after a little preliminary conversation, which was sustained by the latter under evident embarrassment, he then asked him where was his partner; nothing having been previously said about such a person; but the fellow, taken thus unawares, answered, "round the corner;" the officer walked a short distance with them and then walked off in an opposite direction; but instead of leaving them to carry out their schemes unseen, as they supposed, he cautiously placed himself in the rear of the railway office, divining that this was to be the scene of their actions, and listened attentively to every noise; he heard the footsteps of two men approaching the building in the front, and then stop; he then hastened into Girard avenue, and soon the two men walked out of Twentieth street, one a few minutes after the other; while they were talking with the officer Hoffman excused himself and retired into a vacant lot for a short while; when he returned the officer walked with them until he met several—a sergeant and another policeman, and then caused their arrest; they were searched upon the spot, and upon Hoffman was found a screw-driver; on Squibb a large assortment of skeleton keys and pinchers; after taking them to the station-house, Officer Axe looked over the lot where Hoffman had gone, and found there a dark lantern, and on the following morning a large jimmy was also found there.

About the same time that night an employe of the railway company locked the door of the office, tried the door and found it fast, and then went home; and on the next day upon using the key in the lock, he found that it had been tampered with, and moreover newly-made bruises and scratches were upon the door.

This was a case of purely circumstantial evidence, to which the prisoners made no other reply than through the argument of counsel. Jury out.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN ADMIRALTY—Judge Cadwalader.—The Schooner McShane vs. Schooner Elizabeth Sinnickson. A claim for damages sustained in a collision alleged to have been occasioned by the negligence of the defendant. Before argued. The Court entered a decree in favor of the plaintiff.

Youngblood vs. Betz. A claim for freight for the transportation of a consignment of wine to the defendant at this city. It was set forth in answer to the claim that when the wine was delivered many of the casks had been broken, their contents wasted, and the remainder damaged. Held under advisement.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Indian Battles on the Plains—Advices from the Pacific Coast.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Progress of the Indian War—Skirmish with the Aborigines.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—A special despatch from Fort Wallace to the *Republican* says 100 Cheyennes appeared near Sheridan, Kansas, at daylight this morning, a small portion of which made a dash on the town, and then joined the main body, and moved in the direction of Butler, where they captured several Mexican teams, killed three men, and then moved North of the track, and left in a northwest direction, carrying off cattle and horses.

Two scouts sent here by the Governor of Colorado have arrived, and report that the Indians are about all the settlements southeast of Denver, and that the settlers are suffering greatly. Five hundred head of stock have been run off within the past week, and twenty settlers killed and scalped. The Denver coach, which arrived this afternoon, was detained by Indians, and driven back to Big Timber. The Indians were reported to be three hundred strong on Sand Creek. Fort Lyon advices of September 9 state that General Penrose's company of cavalry fought them two miles out on the 8th, killing four Indians and losing two soldiers killed and two wounded.

About 1 o'clock this morning the pickets reported two small bands of Indians about six miles northeast of the post, moving westward.

On Sunday night last a Mr. Cook, living at Centralia, Ill., was robbed of $10,000 in greenbacks.

The Charter election in Alton, Ill., on Tuesday, resulted in a Democratic victory. The vote shows a Democratic gain.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Affairs on the Pacific Coast—The Tidal Wave the Result of the Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—It is believed that the great tidal wave of August 14 at San Pedro and along the Southern coast of California, was the result of the earthquake at Callao. A disturbance of the tides in this harbor was noticed on the same day.

Arizona advices of August 25 say that Colonel Price held a talk with a delegation of Wallajack and Mohare Indians at Fort Mohare, and the result was an agreement that all the tribe would assemble in twenty days in a grand council; meanwhile hostilities to be suspended on both sides. The Wallajack Indians are desirous of peace, and Colonel Price is satisfied that no more outrages will be committed.

A party of miners had to go to the mountains for safety.

Flour, $5·50@6·50; Wheat, $1·90@2; Legal-tenders, 70¼.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Death of the Emir of Bokhara—Admiral Farragut in the East.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—It is said that Prussia will send a war ship to the Parana to protect Germans there.

The Emir of Bokhara is dead.

The barque Blanche, from New York, with a cargo of petroleum, has been damaged by fire at Marseilles.

While the flagship Franklin was in the Bosphorus, a Greek-Cretan deputation boarded her, and distributed an address, asking American aid. Admiral Farragut, at Mr. Morris' suggestion, returned the copies, and received the deputation as private persons, and no politics were talked.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—At 10 o'clock this morning the meeting was called to order by President Edward Parrish in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

It was reported that many objections were found with the form of the diploma of the Association, and Mr. A. B. Taylor moved to alter it, and on putting it to a vote, the motion was lost.

Dr. Hoffman, of New York, read a paper suggesting a testimonial to Dr. Ehrenberg, of Berlin, who has been engaged in the profession of medicine for fifty years. A motion was made and carried, that a resolution be prepared for the action of this body on the subject.

Mr. William Proctor offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee are hereby instructed to have the reports on the legal aspects of Pharmacy, and on the drug market, printed in larger editions than the volume of proceedings; that extra copies of the former be furnished to the libraries of the several State Legislatures, to the Governors of the States, and leading Judges of the Courts, and that the latter be placed at the disposal of the Committee on Drug Market of the current year.

The resolution was adopted.

The following names were presented for honorary membership:—Daniel Hanberg, London, England; Henry Deane, London, England; A. T. Lemeyer, Brussels, Belgium; Norbert Gille, Brussels, Belgium; Dr. F. A. Fluckiger, Berlin, Switzerland; M. Robinet, Paris; M. Boulla, Paris; G. C. Wittstein, Munich, Germany; Dr. Frederick Mohr, Bonn, Germany; Dr. Hermann Hagen, Berlin, Germany; Dr. G. Druyendorff, Dorpat, Russia; Dr. Arthur Casselmann, St. Petersburg, Russia. On a vote being taken, they were elected.

The Chair appointed the following committee to draft a resolution and memorial to the Legislatures of the several States, urging upon them the necessity of passing a law regulating pharmaceutical practice, William Wright, New York, Frederick Stein, Michigan, J. Faris, Baltimore

Messrs. Hoffman, Proctor, and Maisch were appointed a committee to draft a resolution expressive of the kind feelings of the Association on the occasion of the coming jubilee of Dr. Ehrenberg.

It was resolved that the next annual meeting of the Association be held in Chicago, on the first Tuesday of September, 1869.

Scientific subjects were discussed at some length. Mr. Lincoln, of Boston, requested that each member would furnish the committee with a copy of their photographs. He then read an essay on the traditions connected with the apothecaries' coat of arms, and presented an ancient pill tile.

Mr. Snell read a paper on the manufacture of beef biscuit, which contains a quantity of the extract of the meat. A patent pill roller and cutter was presented, and the Association ordered a lot of the same to be made and entered on the proceedings

Mr. Stearn, Detroit offered the following:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to the retiring officers for their past labors, and to the active officers for their attention during the session.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the members of the College of Pharmacy for the use of their room during our session, together with the pharmaceutists and druggists for their kind and spontaneous civilities to our members during our visit to Philadelphia.

Resolved, That we hereby thank our competent reporter, Mr. James H. Slade, and the several reporters of the public press of this city for their attention during our sittings.

On motion Mr. Henry W. Fuller was elected Secretary for the coming year.

The Association then adjourned *sine die*.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning, Carpenter & Co.'s office, No. 717 Willow street, was entered by thieves and robbed. The fellows blew open the safe, and took from it $250 in pennies, two-cent and five-cent pieces. Some $500 in all was in the safe, but the whole amount being in such small specie change, its weight was too much for the shoulders of the robbers. They were forced to leave about half the plunder behind them.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS STOLEN.—On Schoolhouse lane, above the Germantown Railroad, Germantown, a new dwelling is being erected by Mr. William Allison. Some time during Wednesday night last thieves got into the house, and walked off with a lot of carpenter's tools belonging to F. Davis, John McAlarney, Thomas Maurice, and Samuel Thomas.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY